

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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TODOROV-LED DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO ALGERIA

Report on Departure

AU211701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Algerian National People's Assembly, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, today left for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. During the visit, the delegation will discuss the possibilities for expanding the ties between the parliaments of the two countries, (?will exchange views) on deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres and on some issues of the international situation.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Milena Stamboliyska, Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Meets Algerian Leaders 23 Nov

AU232023 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Algiers, 23 November (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, who is here as head of a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, met the members of the Politburo of the CC of the National Liberation Front Party Mr (Mohamed Caerif Messaadia) -- in charge of the Standing Secretariat of the CC and Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani -- prime minister of Algeria. They discussed the state and the prospect for Bulgaro-Algerian cooperation.

The two countries' wish to activate and expand their contacts was stressed once again. [Words indistinct] the dynamic development of Bulgaria and Algeria, the planned bases on which their economies rest, the traditional Bulgaro-Algerian [words indistinct] ties for mutually advantageous cooperation in agriculture, water economy, construction, mechanic and other spheres.

Accent was laid on the [word indistinct] term programme concerning the different aspects of Bulgaro-Algerian economic cooperation.

Today Mr Stanko Todorov met Algerian ministers. Discussions went [words indistinct] parliaments for expanding and strengthening Bulgaro-Algerian relations.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU BEGINS VISIT 24 NOV

AU241050 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 24 November begins a live relay from Sofia Airport of the arrival in Bulgaria of Spiros Kiprianou, Cypriot president. The announcer describes the atmosphere at the airport and defines the visit as "recognition of Bulgaria's April foreign policy in the Balkans." He briefs the listeners on Cyprus' history, and announces that "important talks are expected related to the two countries' bilateral relations and on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's recent proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, which no doubt will be one of the most important topics of the talks."

At 1007 GMT Todor Zhivkov approaches the special airplane of the Cypriot president and "welcomes the Cypriot president on Bulgarian soil by cordially shaking his hand." Pioneers present flowers to the Cypriot president. The two countries' national anthems are played by a military band. An honor guard shows military honors to the Cypriot president, as gun salves are heard in the background. Todor Zhivkov presents to Spiros Kiprianou the Bulgarian officials attending the arrival ceremony.

The announcer identifies the following leaders as present: "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, and Milko Balev."

Quoting passages from Todor Zhivkov's speech at the 12th BCP Congress the announcer describes "Bulgaria's peaceful policy in the Balkans" as well as the "goodneighborly relations with Cyprus." He reads some of the posters and slogans which decorate the airport, and which glorify Bulgarian-Cypriot friendship. In his opinion the visit of the Cypriot president in Bulgaria is "yet another example of Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy."

After the ceremonial march past of the honor guard, greeted by Zhivkov and Kiprianou, the live relay from Sofia Airport ends at 1017 GMT.

PFLP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BULGARIA 20 NOV

AU211647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the People of Asia and Africa, a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by George Habash, secretary general of the front, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 15 to 20 November. The delegation was received by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

During the official talks with the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the two sides expressed their concern over the exacerbation of the continuing conflict in the Middle East and decisively condemned Israeli policy. The Bulgarian people's wholehearted solidarity with the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO -- their only legitimate representative -- was again confirmed.

LILOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PRAGUE 23 NOV

AU231458 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, left for Prague today to take part in the conference of the representatives of the communist and workers' parties in discussing the activity of the magazine, PROBLEMS

ZHIVKOV TOASTS MUGABE AT 17 NOV SOFIA DINNER

AU201900 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 17 November Sofia dinner for Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe prime minister and chairman of the African National Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, dear guests of Zimbabwe and dear comrades, I will again express our great pleasure at having among us the representatives of the freedom-loving people of Zimbabwe led by Robert Mugabe, the eminent fighter for their independence and social progress.

We are genuinely excited by the present meeting. It has not been very long since we met you, Comrade Mugabe, in Africa and Sofia to discuss the struggle of the Zimbabwean people against the colonizers and the class-political inequality. That is why we now welcome you as representatives of the free and independent Republic of Zimbabwe.

We bow our heads before the courageous and heroic deed of the people of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's example has shown that there is no power that can crush a people who are determined to achieve their national liberation. The establishment of the sovereign and independent Republic of Zimbabwe was an event of historic significance and an essential contribution to the African peoples' struggle to finally liquidate the remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Comrades, during the hard years of your struggle, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to their international duty, were among the best friends of your people, among those who rendered political, moral and material aid to them. That is why we consider your victory as our own victory. It is a victory of all freedom-loving and democratic forces in Africa and the world.

Today the people of Zimbabwe, under your skillful leadership, Comrade Mugabe, are step by step overcoming the difficulties and barriers and thus fulfilling their wishes and building the foundations of their new life and young republic.

We in Bulgaria are aware of our own experience in a sense that the years of the armed struggle. That is why we genuinely welcome each success in the fulfillment of the tasks you have set for yourselves.

I am sure, Comrade Mugabe, that your current visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute to further strengthening our mutually beneficial cooperation. The possibilities that our countries have are a solid prerequisite for expanding and deepening the ties in the economic, political, cultural and scientific-technical sphere. As far as we are concerned, we will continue to spare no effort to further develop the mutual relations between our countries and peoples.

Esteemed comrades and friends, our people are proud of the fact that they have created one of the oldest European countries and our working people are also proud of having the BCP as their tested inspiration. During the past centuries and during the BCP's many years of struggle, we have accumulated a rich experience. Our present successes can be attributed to a great extent to this fact. Our experience teaches us that real progress today is possible only when national unity is secured and strengthened, when the forces of the entire people are mobilized, when a progressive, enthusiastic and wise party is leading the people and when they are supported by the international workers movement and by all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world.

Now our country is engulfed in the work of fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Our people's energy and willpower are directed toward overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings, toward further creative deeds and toward building a developed socialist society.

Esteemed guests, Bulgaria and Zimbabwe are not isolated from the world in which they live. There is a grave danger overshadowing our dreams and plans and the peaceful labor of the peoples. The militaristic and reactionary forces, which are following a policy aimed at undermining the international detente which has been achieved with so much difficulty, have gained ascendancy in certain countries. They artificially exacerbate the situation in the world, are trying to set up new military groups and exercise economic, political and military pressure over a number of peoples and countries in various areas of the world. They are again staking themselves on the policy of the "position of strength" which has been rejected by time and by commonsense and which will inevitably lead to the intensification of the confrontation and the speeding up of rearmament. They claim "world domination", launch unwarranted aggressions against sovereign states, label the national liberation movements terroristic, advance the absurd idea of the acceptability of a "limited nuclear war" and fan up anti-Soviet and antisocialist psychosis.

The United States has openly allied itself with the racist regime of the South African Republic which, with the direct support of the United States, is sowing death and destruction in the neighboring African countries, cruelly exploiting the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and threatening peace and security not only in this area but also in the world. We sharply condemned the recent Pretoria regime's aggression against Angola, the aggressive operations against Mozambique and the attacks against the Southwest African People's Organization's [SWAPO] camps.

We were certain that the Zimbabwean people would achieve victory in their struggle for freedom and independence, and they achieved it. You took the first step toward the liberation from racism and apartheid to south of the Zambezi River. We deeply believe now that nothing can impede the people of Namibia and South Africa from gaining their liberty and independence under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and the African National Congress and with the support rendered by the anti-imperialistic and progressive forces in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has dynamic relations with the African countries that are based on equality and mutually beneficial cooperation. We support their strivings and efforts to further strengthen their national independence, to build an independent economy, develop their national culture and achieve a better and more prosperous life for their peoples. We are ready to share our experience in the future as we have done in the past.

We express our solidarity with all progressive forces in Africa.

The main task of the peoples and of all to whom the destiny of mankind is dear must now be the struggle to defend peace.

With its peace-loving and consistent foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is contributing to strengthening the process of detente and disarmament as well as the peaceful present and future of the peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Mugabe, esteemed guests, during the current official friendly visit, you will feel the respect and friendship of the Bulgarian people for your people. I do not doubt that the talks which we have just started will be fruitful and that your visit to Bulgaria will be useful and pleasant.

I take this opportunity to express gratitude to your government for the work carried out in your country to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state under the leadership of the national committee chaired by the esteemed comrade, Sally Mugabe.

Before proposing a toast, I wish to most cordially congratulate Comrade Robert Mugabe for being awarded the Stara Planina Order and with the "1,300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State" jubilee medal, which the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has bestowed upon him, and also to once again wish him good health and further successes. I hope that Comrade Sally Mugabe will soon have the opportunity to visit our country so that I may personally present her the state distinction that we have bestowed upon her.

I propose a toast:

To the further successes of the peoples of Zimbabwe!

To the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zimbabwe!

To your good health, esteemed Comrade Robert Mugabe!

To the good health of those accompanying you!

To the good health of all those present!

ZHIVKOV, PDRY'S MUHAMMAD EXCHANGE TOASTS 9 NOV

Zhivkov Speech

AU121055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, delivered at 9 November Sofia dinner for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, esteemed Yemeni guests, comrades: I am pleased to welcome you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and the officials accompanying you, as our dear guests because the Bulgarian people have deep respect and genuine friendly feelings for the people of the PDRY, for their militant vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party and for you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

We have common interests and goals in the present world which is so full of sharp controversies. We are joined by the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism as well as against imperialism, neocolonialism and war. That is why our meetings and talks are of particular importance and have broad impact on the peoples of our friendly countries.

Dear Yemeni friends, you are visiting our country during Bulgaria's jubilee year. Our country is old, our Marxist party marked its 90th year on the revolutionary path and we have enough to be proud of. The greatest pride for us, however, is that, despite exceptional difficulties, we have achieved great successes during the years following the victory of the socialist revolution. The Bulgarian people are now fulfilling the programs of the 12th BCP Congress for building a mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

That is why we need peace. That is why we are in favor of categorically curbing the arms race, of achieving a realistic and constructive dialog and of peacefully resolving disputes on the basis of equality and of equitable security.

Comrades, the aggressive imperialistic circles have aggravated and are constantly exacerbating the international situation. The U.S. militaristic circles are pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster. The decisions to deploy new middle-range missiles in Europe and produce neutron weapons as well as the recently announced U.S. program for strategic rearmament are leading to a dangerous arms race and are threatening peace and security in the world. The newborn theory of a "limited" nuclear war is an absurd one because a "limited" nuclear war will inevitably lead to the death of billions of people and will also cause a world-wide disaster.

In order to conceal its perfidious intentions, imperialism is trying to disseminate the already wornout myth of a "Soviet military threat." Mankind, however, has witnessed that nothing other than imperialism is trying to concoct new military alliances to stabilize its military presence everywhere it can, to cynically declare various parts in the world areas of its "vital interests" and to provoke and fan military confrontations.

The open U.S. offensive against the national liberation movements of the Arab people is a particularly brutal one. Through its advance post, Israel, the United States is trying to achieve full military, political and economic control in the Middle East -- one of the most dangerous hotbeds of tension.

The latest military actions in the Middle East and the Mediterranean cannot be characterized as other than new attempts by the United States and the Israeli aggressor to pressure and interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and to openly challenge the aspirations not only of all Arab peoples but also of all the peoples wishing to live in peace and calm and to work out their own destiny and future alone.

The adventurous policy of imperialism and hegemonism is facing increasing resistance of all progressive people in the world and primarily of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, whose strivings, initiatives and actions in this respect are an expression of genuine love for peace and humanism.

We believe that the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive, patriotic and democratic Arab movements and of their even closer cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, with the support of the international democratic public, are a decisive factor for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The principled policy of the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy of just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, is well known. Bulgaria continues to follow this policy today. We support the USSR proposal to convene a Middle East international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We highly appraise the principled stand and constructive contribution of the PDRY to strengthening the Steadfastness and Confrontation National Front in the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as for achieving peace and security in the area of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

We hail the Yemeni Socialist Party, the government and the PDRY people who are successfully carrying out the tasks set by the national democratic revolution to build the foundations of a socialist society.

We will continue to render fraternal support to the Yemeni people, according to our possibilities, in defending their independence and building a new society.

We are aware of the fact that the friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation among the socialist countries as well as between them and the newly liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is one of the most reliable guarantees for their socioeconomic and intellectual development. We also are well aware of the fact, however, that there is no more reliable guarantee for the present and future achievements of any free nation than the selfless and strenuous labor aimed at bringing comprehensive prosperity and progress in the name of our common cause and of peace.

Esteemed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, I cordially congratulate you on being presented the "Stara Planina" Order which the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded you for your services in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

Relations of genuine friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY currently exist. We believe that your visit and the talks we are conducting will be a further hallmark in the future development of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party and between our peoples.

I propose a toast: To the further successes of the Yemeni people!

To the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, between our parties and peoples!

To the good health of our esteemed friend and Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad!

To the good health of all those present here!

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Toast

AU100948 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Report on dinner toasts proposed by Todor Zhivkov and PDRY head of state 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at official dinner given on 9 November in Sofia in honor of visiting PDRY delegation]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council emphasized that through Israel the USA is aspiring to absolute military, political and economic control in the Middle East, one of the most perilous hotbeds of tension.

At a dinner he gave for Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, he emphasized that the recent militarist acts of the USA and the Israeli aggressors in the Middle East and the Mediterranean are new attempts at gross pressure and interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

In his speech Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized that the Yemen People's Republic and Bulgaria are linked with relations of friendship, cooperation and common struggle against world imperialism. He pointed out that the consolidation of the socialist system, the victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, are a fresh proof that the contemporary epoch is one of the revolutionary forces marching steadily towards the future.

The speaker stressed that the imperialist forces continue to undermine the foundations of the world peace, they are building up a net work of strategic missiles in Western Europe, are setting up special forces for interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and are expanding the military base network in different parts of the world.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: "The forces supporting Camp David in the Middle East, irrespective of their political failure, do not cease to carry through their conspiratorial plans against the Arab peoples. They speak of a false peace in the Middle East when Israel is going on with her aggression acts against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps."

He emphasized that the only way for establishing peace in the Middle East is the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the Zionist invaders, the recognition of the irreversible rights of the Palestinian people including also their right to return, to self determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own under the leadership of the PLO.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad gave high assessment to the support Bulgaria renders to the just cause of the Arab people, including the cause of the Palestinian people. "Led by our international duties we are going to continue to render support to all the peoples fighting against racism in South Africa, to the people of Namibia and in their struggle for self-determination, to the struggle of the people of Angola, of Cuba who are opposing the threats and provocations against it", he said.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his absolute conviction that his visit will contribute to the strengthening and deepening of the combat links between the Yemen Socialist Party and the BCP, of the two peoples' friendship.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNED WITH SANDINIST FRONT

AU240735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A friendship treaty between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua was signed in Managua. The document was signed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and (Julio Lopez), chief of the International Relations Administration of the front's national leadership.

CHILEAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU181155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the Chilean Workers and Peasants Party [MAPU], headed by Carlos Bau, member of the secretariat of the party, has left our country.

DAILIES FURTHER CRITICIZE REAGAN PROPOSAL

'No Changes' in U.S. Policy

AU231337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 81 p 7

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky in the "A Note" column: "Hypocritical Words"]

[Text] President Reagan's speech in the National Press Club, though abounding in phrases about peace and detente, does not herald any changes in his views on the basic issue of the present time -- the issue of war and peace. It is just a carefully-weighed move, a propaganda play designed to turn black into white and to blot out the fact that the United States' preparations for nuclear warfare continue at an unchanged pace.

Let us consider: In the 10 months since his inauguration Reagan has not only pushed through the highest military expenditures in the United States' history but has persistently and systematically dealt in a hazardous manner with nuclear war. On 6 August he decided to start the production of neutron bombs and quite recently, twice within a few days, he repeated the adventurous doctrine about a "limited nuclear war." At the same time, the Senate approved, at the administration's proposal, additional billions of dollars for the intercontinental MX missiles and the B-1 bombers, types of weapons about whose "limitation" Reagan hypocritically spoke.

There is no doubt that the speech is a propaganda maneuver connected also with the forthcoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn, aimed at creating more complicated conditions for it. Incidentally, the very timing of Reagan's whole speech proceeded from this viewpoint.

The fanfares of official American press, radio and television commentators are, however, upset even here in the United States by the justified doubts of those who are capable of grasping the ruling circles' actual aim. Not only many progressive organizations but also many scientists voice the warning: Reagan's speech is a mere veiling maneuver; in the American military and foreign policy everything remains unchanged.

What is involved are thus no changes but a carefully-weighed move on the political chessboard of those who want to continue to pursue armament, which -- owing to its dimensions -- poses a grave threat to world peace.

'Mathematical Originality'

AU231335 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Nov 81 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "The Absurd Math of the White House"]

[Text] Following the recent numerous mass demonstrations of those who oppose the equipping of Western Europe with American nuclear missiles, Washington has been affected by a wave of nervousness and anxiety. Under the pressure of public opinion and in an attempt to demonstrate that his policy contains some offensive features, President Ronald Reagan has presented his and the American imperialist strategists' notion of "eliminating" the threat of a nuclear catastrophe on the basis of the so-called zero option.

It must be noted in this context that it is the Soviet Union that has been trying for decades to reach an agreement on removing nuclear arms from Europe. Especially well known among its recent proposals is that calling for a moratorium on deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe and in the corresponding part of the USSR's territory until an agreement is reached. Other Soviet peace proposals are also well known.

The United States has given virtually no answer to them, apart from occasional demagogic statements by some U.S. representatives distorting the significance of Soviet initiatives.

Now, however, R. Reagan has come up with a proposal of his own. He proposes that the Soviet Union should destroy virtually all defense missiles on its own territory (!). In this case, the United States generously would refrain from the planned deployment of almost 600 Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe. According to President Reagan's math, the USSR should liquidate, basically, all types of missiles. At the same time, he is "tactfully" silent about the more than 7,000 carriers that are ready in NATO's European arsenals and which should -- according to the Pentagon's strategic plans -- receive neutron warheads in due course.

The American calculations exceed the framework of rationality because, contrary to logic, they assert that the Soviet Union has at present a 1:6 strategic supremacy. Until now, American representatives have always maintained that their endeavor to prevent the Soviet Union from gaining supremacy is motivated by the conviction that the United States would immediately and inevitably "fall victim to a Soviet attack." Or is there someone in the White House who would like to claim that the Soviet Union has succeeded in bringing about such a strategic correlation of forces disadvantageous to the United States in the course of the American President's press conference itself?

The mathematical "originality" of American imperialist circles is not confined just to this example. They have also "forgotten" to include in their relatively simple strategic equations such important quantities as the U.S. forward-based systems on the European mainland and on islands adjacent to the continent. These systems are made up, for example, of 700 strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons and missiles. They have also "forgotten" missiles stationed on American submarines and other warships plowing the seas and oceans in distances that enable them to hit -- as the American press praises -- the most sensitive localities of the Soviet Union.

In his proposal, Mr Reagan also omitted, with absolutely uncalled for "modesty," the nuclear potentials zeroed-in on the Soviet Union's territory by Great Britain and France and that despite the recently leaked reports from Paris that the French Army even has even neutron weapons at its disposal.

The fact that only a day or two before he presented his show -- which is quite groundlessly being hailed as a significant foreign political initiative -- Reagan announced a program for the production and installation of MX missiles, which are capable of hitting the Soviet Union from American territory, is possibly not important for the American strategists' math but it is of crucial importance to the world.

Can anyone be surprised that proposals that are based on such calculations are unacceptable to the other side? "The Soviet Union says a clear 'yes' to all honest negotiations that would lead to halting the feverish pursuit of armament and to real disarmament." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his recent interview for the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, in the same interview where he presented clear figures on the existing approximate military and strategic balance of forces in Europe. However, the USSR cannot agree to such proposals that would mean the upsetting of the strategic equilibrium in Europe to the benefit of world imperialism. This would threaten not only the security of the USSR and other socialist countries but also peace in the whole world.

SLOVAK PRAVDA SCORES BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS

AU231511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 81 p 7

[Boris Latta commentary in column "Foreign Policy Note": "Darkness From Bright Star"]

[Text] For years now the Middle East region has been a region of increasing tension. Tens of thousands and hundred of thousands of Arabs are today the subject of daily suffering caused by the Israeli armed forces, not to mention the misery and persecution of the Arab people of Palestine. The clouds over the Middle East have grown even darker since the joint American-Egyptian maneuvers Bright Star-82 started.

These exercises, in which thousands of members of the American so-called Rapid Deployment Force are taking part, together with a great quantity of modern military equipment, are an open "dress rehearsal" ["zkuska na ostro"] and a form of active U.S. penetration in the Middle East region. This is no longer a military exercise in the desert of Nevada or North Carolina, where the Rapid Deployment Force units were training to occupy the crude oil deposits in the Arab world. Bombs made in the United States will shortly begin falling on Egyptian soil; Washington has made a military training ground for itself out of the country. A similar fate awaits Somalia, Sudan and Oman in the days to come, where -- according to the plan -- the Bright Star is also to begin to shine. However, this is a light which in the event of "disobedience" by this or that Arab country could turn into a deadly heat.

The current military exercise is the more dangerous because it encourages Israel -- the U.S. "Loyal" ally in the Middle East. In Tel Aviv they have told themselves that since American weapons have begun speaking, Israeli weapons will not remain silent either. The result is the recent "revival" of Israeli aggressiveness -- threatening Syria, military operations against Lebanon and the PLO.

The activity of the Israeli troops, as well as the presence of the American Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East region, is aggravating the already tense enough situation even more. Their increased activity paves the way for new dangers and threats to the independence and rights of the nations in the region.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD231954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

During a cordial and friendly conversation they assessed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

ANTONOV, SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER DELEGATION ARRIVE

Welcome at Airport

LD231834 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, arrived here on Monday on a working visit of several days to deal with specific issue of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the development of nuclear power engineering in Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet guests were welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and other officials.

Power Program Discussed

LD231836 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov opened talks here Monday on the realization of the bilateral cooperation program in the sphere of the development of nuclear power engineering in Czechoslovakia by 1990.

They discussed the construction of nuclear power stations with the VVer-440 reactors in Czechoslovakia, and preparations for the construction of nuclear power stations with the [word indistinct] reactors. They also negotiated tasks of the two countries in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, strengthening of scientific and technical cooperation in nuclear power engineering and other issues

PITRA MEETS WITH BCP'S TSANOV ON AGRICULTURE

LD232343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in Prague by air today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. During his stay in Czechoslovakia he is to acquaint himself with the results achieved by our party in the realization of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry.

Today the Bulgarian guest met Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a friendly conversation the two representatives informed each other about experiences of the implementation of the two fraternal parties' policy in agriculture and assessed the further possibilities of the development of cooperation.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES RALLY IN SOUTH MORAVIA

LD231740 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov (CTK) -- The Soviet Union is the main guarantor of peace and the liberation struggle of nations, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik stressed in his address at a rally marking the 85th birthday anniversary of Klement Gottwald at Vyskov-Dedice, South Moravia, Monday [23 Nov]. Jan Fojtik said that cooperation of the socialist states multiplies their strength and makes them more resistant to the attacks and threats of imperialism. "We are aware of the importance of our strength and unity in particular at present when the militarist line of the biggest imperialist power, the United States, its administration with President Reagan at its head, is being dangerously sharpened. This administration goes as far as to threaten the European Continent with a war and, at variance with sound reason, declares that it would be a sort of 'limited' nuclear war", he said.

Jan Fojtik pointed out that it is not by chance that an extensive peace movement is mounting in the world against the adventurers in the White House and the Pentagon, stressing that mankind comes to realize clearly that the cause of peace is inseparably linked with the cause of socialism and progress.

Jan Fojtik went on to say that Klement Gottwald's biggest merit will always be in that he realized that alliance with the Soviet Union is the primary historic imperative and that he himself made this imperative the creed of his life. His name will always be linked with the people's democratic and socialist revolution, with the start of the era of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

He said it was no coincidence that Gottwald had been inconvenient for the rightists in Czechoslovakia at the end of the 1960's. They objected to his class principles, consistency and staunchness with which he applied the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching, loyalty to the working class and the USSR. Whoever wants to "regenerate socialism", revise its principles, disintegrate the Marxist Leninist-teaching by bourgeois ideas of democracy, [words indistinct], whoever wants to seek ways of political assertion at the cost of the principled class policy, at the cost of the working class, the working masses or even at the cost of the USSR, stands against historic development and shows servility to the enemies of communism and his own backwardness.

Being modern, creative and undogmatic requires firmly to stand on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in this spirit to seek answers to the questions of the present. This requires to defend consistently the interests of working people and always bear in mind the class antagonism between the world of capital and the world of labour, the antagonism reflected today particularly in confrontation between capitalism and real socialism, Jan Fojtik said.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMISSION DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

AU240950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 81 p 2

[CTK report: "CSSR People's Control Commission Has Met"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Nov (CTK) -- At its Friday session, presided over by Minister-Chairman Frantisek Ondrich, the CSSR People's Control Commission discussed the current state of affairs in capital construction and the ensuring of coal extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal basin. Ondrich valued some positive trends in this sphere, but noted that a decisive turn has not been achieved thus far. He committed representatives of involved ministries, who attended the session, to eliminating the ascertained shortcomings.

The CSSR People's Control Commission will continue paying attention to these issues.

'GAPS' IN FUELS SUPPLY IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA NOTED

AU192051 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Jan Cipov, secretary of the CPSL Central Slovakia regional committee: "How Is the Central Slovakia Region Prepared for the Winter? Skillful Production and Utilization of Energy"]

[Excerpt] Next to the positive results which we are achieving in the conservation of fuels and energy, the situation in the Central Slovakia Region -- as to its supply with coal fuels, wood for burning and propane-butane -- continues to be complicated. Despite the fact that individual suppliers of solid coal fuels from all over the CSSR are delivering the prescribed quantities on time, there continue to be shortcomings, particularly in their quality and as to the nonobservance on the agreed-upon varieties. There is a 220,000-ton gap between the allocated limits and demand in 1981. Despite the fact that we succeeded in increasing the limit of the propane-butane deliveries by 500 tons, there is a 1,850-ton gap.

An especially unfavorable situation exists in the deliveries of wood for burning to the population and nonmarket [mimotrhoví] consumers. In view of the increased tasks of the processing enterprises, there is a 30,360-ton gap between the set limits and demand.

UNION OFFICIAL VIEWS RESPONSE TO COMPLAINTS

AU192037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jiri Vilhelm, member of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "Culprits Must Be Punished; Against Bureaucratism in Dealing With Working People's Complaints"]

[Excerpts] For more than 10 years I have been working with letters addressed to the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], its Presidium, the office of URO chairman] Comrade K. Hoffmann or to him personally. Every year there are hundreds of such letters. Additional letters are addressed to URO departments and subdivisions, to the central committees of the individual trade unions and to other trade union bodies. Such letters amount to thousands. A great deal has been improved in the course of 10 years, especially after the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat's letter on this activity.

Nevertheless, we are far from being satisfied. Inexcusable shortcomings and bureaucracy and formalism still persist. The set 30-day limit for settling complaints or demands is being exceeded. Often the answers are terse, insensitive and detached, showing no understanding for the person and his situation. They are not always comprehensible enough, failing to take into account what kind of person the writer of the letter is. Personal contact with the letter writer is scarcely used. It happens frequently that the shortcomings which the writer pointed out are verified by all sorts of people in an enterprise but no one bothers to talk to the letter writer himself.

This would not be too difficult to correct. To the detriment of the cause, however, such shortcomings are being verified even by phone or through administrative channels but not through a personal visit on the spot. It is true that not all letter writers are right. Often they see the mistakes only elsewhere, accusing all and sundry but themselves. Usually they write to several institutions at once (as a rule to the highest institutions), without stating this in the letter. Thereby they uselessly occupy many people's time, at the expense of others. However, it is necessary that even those letter writers be given convincing substantiations and answers where problems cannot be resolved in the way envisaged by them.

The report on a check carried out by the URO control department in some industrial trade unions contains facts that should make us think. Grave shortcomings were noted. For example, a number of complaints were not even registered. How is it possible, in such cases, to monitor whether the complaint was dealt with in time and in the proper way?

We can no longer tolerate that employees in charge of dealing with the complaints lodged, or responsible for a certain section of work with letters, who violate the approved "principles" and thereby working people's rights, remain unpunished, and that no conclusions are drawn from their violations.

I have already mentioned bureaucracy. One female letter writer asked for a comrade chairman's assistance in a specific matter. She received a note from the chairman's office acknowledging that the letter had been received. The matter was passed down for solution to the relevant trade union body, with the note that the letter writer had been informed about it. However, this trade union body again confirmed to her the letter's receipt and passed it down to a lower subdivision. And so on and so on. After more than a month the letter writer had in her hand three notes acknowledging the letter's receipt but no answer.

Cases concerning housing applications, property rights and other issues are increasing in number. We are neither qualified nor do we have enough staff to deal with them. Yet it is not always possible to reply tersely that we are dealing only with issues concerning the labor code.

We also receive various notifications pointing to the incorrect conduct of some of our functionaries. True, these are isolated cases. However, when investigating these matters it often transpires that fellow employees as well as supraordinated functionaries admit that the person in question really has such and such characteristics and tendencies, yet before the investigation was initiated no one had drawn attention to it and had not reprimanded him.

There is one more thing to which I would like to draw attention. The reports that are being submitted to organs for discussion contain nothing but figures. They state how many complaints were lodged, what they concerned, how many of them were justified, how many partially justified and so forth. But as a rule the appropriate organ is never told how well, consistently and responsibly they were dealt with. Nor is it told how many answers expressing dissatisfaction were received. Another shortcoming of those reports is that they do not analyze why the individual complaints had been lodged, who is to blame and is responsible for the letter writer having to look for assistance outside the enterprise, and so forth.

It is really essential to begin everywhere and immediately with drawing conclusions against those responsible for a justified complaint.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON SMALL-SCALE FARMING

AU211958 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Miroslav Pavel report: "Let Us Make Use of the Advantages of Small Plots"]

[Excerpts] The possibilities of small-scale animal breeders and plant growers and their broader utilization were the topics of yesterday's press conference with representatives of the federal Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, Czech and Slovak organizations of plant growers and animal breeders, the fruit and vegetables stores enterprises and the meat industry enterprise. The press conference was held in the building of the CSSR Government Presidium in Prague.

As O. Janada, director of a section at the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food, stressed by way of introduction, even in the Seventh 5-Year Plan agricultural large-scale production will continue to be of fundamental importance. This is determined, among other things, by the very fact that 95.7 percent of all agricultural land belongs to united cooperative farms or state farms. Nevertheless, it is possible and necessary to make a substantially greater use of the possibilities of small growers and breeders.

The fact that this is a very effective way is confirmed by the experience with contract-based livestock fattening acquired since its introduction in 1978. As was noted by L. Drobnicek of the general directorate of the meat industry enterprise, at present small-scale breeders in the Czech Socialist Republic account for roughly 1.5 percent of all meat supplies to the market. S. Pavlik of the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food confirmed the beneficial nature of contractual fattening with more figures: While in 1979 small-scale breeders signed contracts for fattening 15,600 head of cattle, a year later there were 21,000 such contracts and 24,600 by 31 October this year. This is advantageous for the breeders since the sale of a fattened bull represents an average revenue of Kcs10,000. The number of sheep has also significantly increased: from 4,500 in 1979 to 58,500 in 1981. The number of rabbits has increased from 388,000 to 852,000 over the same period of time.

While the whole system already works as to contractual fattening, new possibilities for plant growers are only beginning to open up. As one of the first measures, the federal Ministry of Finance abolished the tax on revenues from agricultural activity performed during leisure hours, except for revenues from wine and flower growing and from breeding animals for fur. Pursuing the same goal, the Ministries of Agriculture issued instructions for relinquishing land to social organizations and individuals. For the same reason, increased attention is to be devoted to the production of tools, to deliveries of seeds and other materials.

Replying to a MLADA FRONTA question about the number of pending applications for gardens, V. Jezek of the Czech Union of Gardeners said that in the Czech Socialist Republic there are roughly 20,000 such applications and that the allotment of suitable land is still a very protracted process. He also pointed to the inadequate equipment of stores with necessary tools, to the shortage of young trees in the necessary variety and to the Semptra enterprise's poor quality seeds, and also criticized the lack of clarity that exists, in his view, in some aspects of price setting.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA DISCUSSED -- Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received on 13 November (Lakhdar Bayou), head of a visiting delegation of the Algerian Ministry of Heavy Industry and general secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industry. The Algerian delegation discusses in the CSSR the possibility of expanding cooperation in industry. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH POLICE BREAK UP KURON 'ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY'

LD232359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (ADN) -- PAP reports that police forces prevented an illegal assembly on Saturday in the apartment of Jacek Kuron, cofounder of the Social Self-Defense Committee. The organizers of this meeting had no permission from the Warsaw administrative authorities to hold this meeting. The aim of the meeting, PAP adds, was the formation of a political organization with the name of "Club of the Self-Managing Republic -- Freedom -- Equality -- Independence." The organizers who have assumed the role of a political party, in line with Kuron and the cofounders' program principles, wanted to act against the constitutional social order of Poland.

When the illegal assembly was dissolved, the police secured evidence for proceedings against Kuron and other active participants of the group hostile to the state. Among other things, the text of a founding declaration was objected to. The declaration forms the platform of a political grouping hostile to the socialist state.

The measures taken by the authorities, according to PAP, had only one aim, that is, to prevent the formation of a new party which would with its program call into question the constitutional legal system.

WARSAW METALLURGICAL PLANT CALLS FOR STRIKE BAN

LD232258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (ADN) -- The party organization of the Warsaw Metallurgical Plant has called for energetic measures against the decline of the state and the activity of antisocialist forces in Poland. As PAP reports from Warsaw, the party members are demanding the following: "To protect the state from its complete disintegration it is necessary that the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland pronounces by urgent procedure a temporary ban on all strikes (for instance, for 2 years) and acknowledges the strikes as actions which are directed against the existence of the people and its defense ability."

A demand is also made to stop the antisocialist and anarchist activity of the independent students' union. "In case of this activity being continued, the union should be banned. We do not want the students to strike at our expense. Those who despite a ban want to continue with strikes should be expelled from the university and the open places put at the disposal of sons of workers and peasants." Dealing with the proposal for the formation of a front of national agreement, the party organization of the metallurgical plant says in its resolution that such a front should not have any antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in its ranks.

FLO DELEGATION MEETS WITH HOFFMANN, DEPARTS

LD210030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- The PLO military delegation led by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution and member of the Fatah Central Committee, ended its official visit to the GDR today. Prior to their departure with military ceremony at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, the delegation was received for a friendly talk by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Army General Hoffmann appraised the first visit of a PLO military delegation to the GDR as an important contribution to the deepening of the close friendly relations between the people of the GDR, the Arab people of Palestine and their armed forces.

He asked his guests to pass on the most cordial militant greetings of the soldiers of the National People's Army to the members of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution and to assure them of firm solidarity.

The cordial meeting was attended by the deputy ministers of national defense, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach. The chief of the PLO mission in the GDR, Dr Islam Kamil Salim, was also present.

HORST SINDERMANN WELCOMES PNC DELEGATION 22 NOV

LD221606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the Palestine National Council, led by its president, Khalid al-Fahum, arrived for a visit to the GDR today. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

During their stay in the GDR, which is scheduled to last several days, the visitors will meet members of the People's Chamber and inform themselves about the work of the GDR's supreme assembly. In Leipzig Bezirk they will have talks with working people in enterprises and institutions and acquaint themselves with the work of the local assemblies.

PNC, Sindermann Talks 23 Nov

LD232358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber President, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Monday a delegation of the Palestine National Council, led by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, for talks. Both sides resolutely condemned the course of confrontation and arms build-up taken by aggressive circles, a course which has led to a further exacerbation of the situation in the Near and Middle East.

Sindermann and his guest stressed that the broad cooperation of all peace forces is a precondition and a guarantee of success in the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism. The two sides stressed that the struggle for a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict and of its main issue, that of the Palestinian problem is a component part of the world-wide struggle for peace.

Sindermann stressed that the GDR stands firmly on the side of the Arab people of Palestine. It backs the demands for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as for the guaranteeing of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the setting up of its own independent state.

FISCHER MEETS ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER

LD232325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, again stressed on Monday his country's readiness for the further development of cooperation between the GDR and Argentina. In talks with Dr Enrique Gilardi Novaro, adviser to the Argentine foreign affairs minister, he confirmed the GDR's undivided interest in the development of the dialogue.

The meeting took place in a sincere atmosphere.

GERSTNER NOTES ECONOMIC PROGRESS ATTAINED

DW231523 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] We can state as the result of the Third SED Central Committee Plenum that the drafts of the 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan are fully in keeping with the directive issued by the 10th party congress. This is a result of great importance. Even at a time when many conditions rapidly change, socialist planned economics proves to be the best instrument for coping with the problems.

The draft of the 5-year plan envisages an increase in industrial production by 31 percent by 1985, and in labor productivity by 29 percent, meaning an annual growth rate of roughly 6 percent. What we are planning, hence, is to even increase our speed of growth which thus far has not been particularly low anyway, despite all aggravating external conditions. The successes of the past year and of the first 10 months of this year make this target a realistic target. By the end of October the plan for industrial production was not only fulfilled but exceeded. During these 10 months the additional goods production as compared with the same period of 1980 came to M14 billion. Industry now has a plan lead of 2.7 days, and the trade balance is showing a surplus. Thus, it was possible in these 10 months to accelerate the pace of the performance increase -- and this is what matters.

This success gains particular significance by the fact that we have scored it with a simultaneous decrease in energy and raw material input by 5 percent.

More than 50 percent of the machines of our industry is not older than 10 years, one third not older than 5 years. This means that we have renewed 50 percent of our production facilities during the past 10 years. As many as 9,260 robots are in operation in our industrial enterprises. Today we have a modern, effective industry capable of coping with great tasks.

Today, practically the entire industry is organized in 157 combines. The establishment of these large, effective economic entities endowed with enhanced independence constitutes the most effective measure for increasing the effectiveness of our economy. More than 50 percent of the combines this year accelerated the growth of labor productivity compared with the preceding year; in some combines growth rates of more than 10 percent were achieved.

More than 100,000 working people are working in the new industrial branch of microelectronics, producing a value of more than M1 billion. This year the production of electronic components increased by as much as 25 percent, and that of microelectronic circuits even by 46 percent. This also includes the growing use of robots.

The conclusions that had to be drawn from the new situation of the seventies also include the concentration on our own energy basis -- brown coal. The consistent conversion to brown coal is not easy to implement in practice, yet it is a recognized necessity. It also required large investments; let me only remind you of Jämschwalde. What we are now working on is a comprehensive optimization of transports between rail and road.

The strategic lines further include our socialist agricultural policy which has reaped us far-reaching independence in the foodstuffs sector. In this field, too, the target is a further performance increase. In 1985 we plan to bring in a grain harvest of at least 10.4 million tons.

STATE COUNCIL COVERS PRODUCTIVITY, OTHER ISSUES

LD231932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The State Council of the GDR met today for a session headed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker. On the agenda was a report on the experience of the Halle Bezirk Assembly in the support and qualification of the newly elected deputies. Erich Honecker affirmed that the new standards for the dynamic development in the output of the people's economy also made higher demands on the activities of the local people's representative bodies. The results of their work must be measured more and more by what contributions they make to the territorial preconditions for the fulfillment and surpassing of the plans in the combines, factories and cooperatives. Part of this is the exploitation of all local material and energy resources and further improvement in the working and living conditions of the citizens. Now more than ever it is important to speed up the spread of more efficient methods of work and to apply everywhere the best experience. The State Council instructed that the report be sent to all bezirk assemblies with the recommendation that experiences contained in it should be taken account of.

Next, the State Council ratified the contract on trade and shipping concluded with Japan and the convention on the preservation of the living resources of the seas of the Antarctic.

TISCH MEETS WITH FRG COUNTERPART IN GENEVA

LD232333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Geneva, 23 Nov (ADN) -- Leading representatives of 48 trade union organizations from 25 countries are taking part in the Fourth European Trade Union Conference. It met in Geneva on Monday for 2 days of consultations. The FDGB delegation is led by its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, met with Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the DGB at the Fourth European Trade Union Conference in Geneva. Both sides stressed on that occasion the usefulness of all-European trade union meetings also for the future.

It was stressed that this conference cannot sidestep the decisive vital questions of mankind such as the safeguarding of peace and disarmament in the present situation.

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE EDUCATION MINISTER -- On 17 November, Graca Machel, Mozambique minister of education and culture, received for a friendly talk a delegation of the GDR Ministry of Culture headed by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture. At the meeting they discussed questions of further cooperation in developing the socialist culture and new forms of cultural cooperation and exchange. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SRV SCHOOLS -- On 18 November in Berlin, the ministers of university and technical school affairs of the GDR and the SRV, Hans-Joachim Boehme and Nguyen Dinh Tu, signed a cooperation plan between the two ministries for 1981-85. The agreement envisages the purposeful continuation of the mutual education of students and young scientists, the deepening of cooperation in fields of communist education, German and Vietnamese studies as well as tasks of the management, planning and organization of the university and technical school affairs. During its stay in the GDR, the delegation of the SRV Ministry of University and Technical School Affairs visited teaching institutes in Berlin, Dresden and Freiberg. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 81 p 2 AU]

REAGAN SPEECH DESIGNED TO 'REASSURE EUROPEANS'

LD201292 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Nov (MTI) -- The principal aim of the proposals put forward by President Reagan on Wednesday was to reassure the Europeans looking with growing suspicion at his government, writes the Washington correspondent of MAGYAR NEMZET in the paper's Friday issue.

"The proposals are viewed also by the American press only as an overture to negotiations at best, but by no means a basis for compromise," says the commentator, adding: "The U.S. Government circles have reckoned with a negative Soviet response right from the outset. Suiting most the Washington concepts is rejection, for in this way, they think they can decline responsibility.

"But a single speech was far not enough to make it clear whether Reagan wants to bargain or continues to believe that by blackmailing with the costly arms race he can force Moscow to accept the Washington terms," says the commentator, warning that it was just Wednesday when the U.S. House of Representatives sanctioned the record military budget of Reagan's, including the new strategic weapons.

LAJOS MEHES DISCUSSES INDUSTRY, ECONOMY

LD240304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Interview given by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and minister of industry, to Andras Domany; date and place not given; interview intercepted in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Mehe] Therefore its content has to be (?introduced) into the country's economic policy, has to be shaped in connection with it and the objective have to be determined always according to the economic necessities and possibilities.

[Domany] I suppose this means that here more long-term concepts have to be laid down. It is not a question of daily tactical changes.

[Answer] It is definitely a question of more long-term issues. I would however, like to stress that this is not developed by [words indistinct] the government on its own but that it is done together with the National Planning Office, the National Material and Price Control Board, with the Ministry of Finance and with the National Technical Development Committee. Not only is the definition of the objectives extraordinarily significant, but the elaboration of the systems of conditions is also of extremely great significance for the banks, for instance, for the banking organs.

[Question] I think on the whole that these above-mentioned functionary organs, that it is to say the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Office, play a considerable role in these conditions.

[Answer] They play a very great role because planning, economic regulations, credit conditions, material management and price policy jointly influence the situation of industry, the development and the shaping of industry.

[Question] They influence them, but perhaps we should also say that they limit them.

[Answer] Well, naturally, they also set limits.

[Question] What we have so far leads one to ask: How far is the leadership of such a big branch a political task and how far is it an economic or professional task. This question is raised also because when the three branch ministries [heavy industry, light industry and metallurgy and engineering] were merged, the Ministry of Industry was created and Lajos Mehes became its leader.

This somewhat surprised public opinion in that you were known not as an economic, industrial leader, but as a politician, one who has worked in party offices, in the Kisz, in the trade union, and is today still a member of the party Politburo. If I am right, this is the first time you have held an economic post.

[Answer] You mention the fact that this to a certain extent surprised public opinion. Well, then I would join public opinion because I was also not a little but quite a lot surprised when this came up. I have been thinking a lot since then and now, on the basis of the experience of over 10 months' work, I have become or am becoming more and more convinced that it was [word indistinct] consideration that we feel or appreciate the political matter of this entire reorganization. The solution of various cadre issues that go with reorganization demanded chiefly a knowledge of human character, or skills of leadership, but I think that is the lesser (?requirement).

[Question] And this could only (?be made to function) with the creation of the ministry?

[Answer] With its creation, yes, yes, yes. But a very important task of this new Ministry of Industry was to find suitable allies at home and internationally in order for one ministry to undertake Hungarian industry's [word indistinct]. Internationally, with the socialist countries, we have to maintain daily links with nearly 100 industrial ministries and we have to assure our partners that all those international relations, industrial relations which existed and (?which were characteristic), will continue to function, will remain in existence, [words indistinct]. To get international support for this, in my opinion, (?requires) in this age particular political [word indistinct]. Now something else. Opinions are divided also at home on whether one industrial ministry is (?sufficient). We say that this one Ministry of Industry today has direct relations with nine branch trade unions. To maintain earlier relations with nine branch trade unions, well, that means that one had to work and I think that this is a very important political task.

[Question] Of course, the Hungarian protocol mania also plays a role in this. Namely everybody wants to discuss things with the minister, although perhaps in this new position the deputy minister is competent to deal (?with the department chief).

[Answer] I think that we managed to clarify this from the word go.

[Question] You said this as soon as you were nominated, I remember.

[Answer] You are right, you are right. I said this in the party Politburo, I said this in the government, that the partners in the various state organs, social organs, and what is more internationally too, should be allowed to demand that the Ministry of Industry send to every single discussion a man who is an expert and who has the necessary authority to express an opinion on behalf of the ministry. Let them demand this one thing of us, but not the rank of the man we send. For if they start by looking at his rank, then we must declare defeat because 1 minister taking the place of 2 cannot be everywhere; deputies taking the place of 18 cannot take part; and 45 assistant under secretaries and department chiefs taking the place of 173 are not able to take part in the same number of discussions. So that is why we asked this. Our experience is that this was taken seriously also by our partners at home and they adapt to this. What is more, I can say that also internationally [words indistinct]. Those tasks which Hungarian industry has to solve in the coming years, these tasks too are to a very significant extent of a political nature. In order for our industry, our economy, to adapt more flexibly to the market's demands, this [word indistinct] also certain questions of attitude. Should we pay more to the person who does better work? This I [words indistinct] of attitude. It is a big political issue. We are far from having got beyond this, though we have been talking about it for many years. [words indistinct] as for many years we were also [words indistinct] that we would advance by [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] the various cooperatives, undertakings, small industry, in my opinion these are important issues that we should understand well, do well.

[Question] Not infrequently resistance also assumes political [word indistinct]. In the affairs of small undertakings and also on the part of big enterprise leaders, we may come across justified or unjustified anxieties. Many people say that there is a certain conservatism in leaders of large enterprises. How well founded are these anxieties? I will give just one example. You were no doubt informed, though you were not present, that in one of the National Assembly committees recently, enterprise leaders -- collectively, to be sure -- assailed the government, saying that modern, socialist big industry here is robbed of its work force, because it will go and make undertakings and with this will destroy [words indistinct].

[Answer] There is something in what you were saying which I listened to with anger; please do not be upset. It is what you said about the conservatism of enterprise leaders. I cannot accept this in such a summary manner. It is undeniable that, as there is no particular competitor, one can advance at a little more comfortable pace. We would like to make the enterprises feel more competitive, to put them under a little more pressure. And I agree that there is a certain amount of taking it easy, that the former economic policy had such an effect. I do not want to defend what should not be defended. Today, for instance, when it is general knowledge that there is an international recession in metallurgy -- that is to say, it is difficult to sell metallurgical products on the world market -- it still does not fulfill on schedule its deliveries to the domestic machine industry. It asks for state subsidies to cover its losses. At the same time, it could reduce its losses if it fulfilled demands for the Hungarian machine industry or for the Hungarian building industry, in that order, and on schedule.

[Question] If it served the customer better?

[Answer] If it served the customer better. Now, as far as the bigger part of the issue is concerned, certain measures make the creation of undertakings possible. In my opinion, the danger which they face, or which sometimes crops up, is much smaller. I maintain that this happens not in the majority, but only in a minority. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But they are the leaders of very significant enterprises.

[Answer] We accept that, too. But you are right. The thought occurs to the leaders of not small enterprises that the real (?consuming) effect of this will be far smaller than what we are talking about today. What I would stress is that the leadership of a big enterprise must create by itself a situation whereby, on the one hand, it can cleverly see where it can assemble these small enterprises around itself, also those artisans who are capable of exempting us from big overheads, administrative costs and expenses, and in that way serve the needs of industry. This is why industry has to grasp cleverly -- well, how it can organize this. In agriculture, too, if you look at it, it is not the small holding that organizes the big farm; it is the big farm that organizes the small one.

[Question] Now, on the other hand, Ignac Pioker, the famous Kossuth prize worker, said about this in the parliament committee, that if someone leaves us in the United Incandescent to go to a small undertaking and afterwards we take over that small undertaking and he comes back to the same plant to his old colleagues and it turns out that he now has an income three times as big, what tension that will create.

[Answer] With regard to the issue concerning tensions over wages, one must indeed deal with these tensions. This is the case even without small enterprises. However, there is a latent tension over wages today. This is what we call playing at equality. In my view, this is really a tension concerning wages. This is because by adhering to it we do not allow real talent, people with serious and major entrepreneurial initiative, to move ahead. This does not carry us forward. We must change the state of affairs and the situation. We must allow those who might produce great results as private artisans to stay in the big plants if possible and to produce great results in those plants.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [sentence indistinct] Our whole industrial organization and the organization of production should be organizational work centered on man. The old [word indistinct] system which attempted to utilize men who flooded into industry in such a way as to divide working processes into basic elements so that unqualified people could carry them out -- well, I believe that today the whole world is moving in a different direction and we, as a socialist country, must especially move in that direction. This direction is designed to show the unfolding of man's capabilities and the maximum utilization of man's possibilities.

[Question] We have earlier talked about the difficulties of metallurgy and the difficult state of that industry. If we were to have a look at the Central Committee resolution of October 1977 on our foreign trade strategy, then I believe we could say that the transformation of the production structure and the increasing of our export capability have been, generally speaking, slower than you expected at the Central Committee session in 1977. Industrial production and industrial exports have not increased at the rate one expected. The engineering industry, for instance, has been exporting for convertible currency less than optimally for a number of years now. Will the situation remain the same? What can be done now?

[Answer] The party resolution of October 1977 -- and even more, that of December 1978 -- as well as the government measures which followed in their wake have had an influence in the direction of a more restrained form of growth. Their aim was to ensure that the production and production structure of industry should become more up to date in the meantime and that these should be better at meeting the requirements of the world market. The coming into force of the new production price structure had an effect in the same direction and it was designed, at the same time, to increase the export capability and interest of industry. These measures have provided a substantial incentive for enterprises, and as a result there has been a substantial increase in exports that are not transacted in rubles. However, (?without wanting to sound critical), we have not reached the desired rate of increase. We must bear in mind that for a good many years before the issuing of these measures, the concept of quantity was decisive and characteristic in industry. We attempted to protect our enterprises from the effects of the world market by central regulation. Time is needed for a new situation to become established.

[Question] Still, more than four years have passed since the Central Committee session.

[Answer] True, however, once the production equipment becomes established to supply domestic demand and to supply the requirements of the socialist countries, it is then the result of a long-term process to change all this and to ensure competitiveness on the Western market. This cannot be done from one day to the next. The production equipment means enormous fixed assets which cannot be transformed overnight or even from one year to the next. One needs patience for this and one more thing: money.

[Question] This is the great paradox. For this reason, there is an atmosphere of hostility to the engineering industry among certain economists. It is claimed that it devours money without achieving growth and without exporting enough.

[Answer] There is always a fair element in these criticisms and I, as minister of industry, do not want to question these. However, it is always dangerous to generalize. After all, I could show you and give you a list of a good many branches and products within the engineering industry, all of which are competitive on the world market, all of which bring important gains to the Hungarian people's economy and all of which contribute to (?increasing) the Hungarian national income. Just think of buses, for instance. Moreover, we all know that the world is in a state of recession. Everyone appears in the role of the salesman and the number of buyers is on the decrease. It is not a simple task for the Hungarian engineering industry to break into and conquer new markets in such conditions. After all, our competitors are also attempting to break out of the recession and to sell their own products more cheaply and with better technical qualities.

[Question] This situation is further complicated by worldwide problems that affect certain branches, such as metallurgy or certain branches of the chemical industry. These are, unfortunately, the branches which are well developed in Hungary. The views are very divided on this subject, too. One can hear the professional view, sometimes expanded in certain circles at the planning office or among financial experts, that the party resolution and the stand of the National Assembly and their principles are quite clear. These are that there is a need for normative regulations -- that is to say, that no further state subsidies can be pumped into enterprises. Those who cannot function efficiently must disappear. Others say that even the superconservative British and American administrations, opposed to all government intervention, are prepared to get their major state enterprises out of the lurch and, in the case of the Americans, this applies even to Chrysler which is not a state enterprise. After all, even they cannot afford to see several hundred thousand people put on the dole, even though they declare that in theory the state should not intervene.

[Answer] I hope that a lot of people can hear that. This is not merely because, being minister of industry, I want to see certain benefits for these sectors, but because this is the reality. These branches have enormous fixed assets, and all that we say about the need for a flexible adaptation to the requirements of the market is not exactly characteristic of metallurgy, even though there is a need for it even in this field. Hungarian metallurgy has enormous reserves. However, there can be no doubt that in the present crisis situation the state attempts to counterbalance this by providing certain sums of money. True, we are more and more interested in formulating the conditions which apply to the provision of this money. Money is not just being given away.

[Question] And this is in connection with the principle that there can be no give-away subsidies.

[Answer] These cannot exist either in the case of metallurgy or in that of the chemical industry. It is a fact that there is a recession in the world today. This has had serious consequences during the current year for metallurgy and also grave consequences, for instance, for the sale of all PVC substances. However, (one cannot blame) the same reasons for both of these because there are also great differences. The Hungarian people's economy did not have the means available for a good many years to ensure the development of Hungarian metallurgy. We have now reached a stage when we are starting to change the old technologies established for a century or so and to introduce a new technology. These represent enormous investments.

[Question] On the other hand, production in the chemical industry is very up-to-date.

[Answer] Indeed, the chemical industry has become significant over the past 25 years and it can show results that would convince all of us that it is a correct form of industrial development and that there is a need for it. What we are saying now is that the United States has broken into Western Europe with its own PVC powder and in such quantities as to push prices down. This has, unfortunately, affected us as well as our prices. For this reason, it has made this branch operate at a loss. However, this branch is enormously significant because it is still cheaper today for it to meet Hungarian demand. This branch is capable of export production both to the socialist countries and the capitalist countries. A very important issue stands in the forefront of things and this I would stress in the case of metallurgy as well as in the case of our various natural gas and crude oil products, namely that what needs to be achieved is secondary or tertiary utilization. The aim is to produce goods of the highest value with the greatest possible use of labor and living labor. In that case (?the production of PVC would become very profitable).

[Question] This concept leads us back to the ministry itself. After all, the minister has available to him a very good staff of experts to help him formulate his own views on a great many matters from metallurgy to the printing industry, from textiles to mining. I was sitting among the managers of enterprises back in February when you were explaining for the first time how this new directing body should function.

This speech was subsequently published in TARSADALMI SZEMLE. The essence of what you said was that there would be no operative interference in the lives of enterprises and that the independence of enterprises would become more real. Instead, you would be concerned with the formulation of industrial policy [words indistinct]. Since then I talked to several of your leading colleagues and some enterprise managers during a program. They were saying that this concept had not been fully put into practice. The administration, of which you are a member as you are a minister, has not changed some of its methods. Thus it requests the ministry to supply a report and take measures immediately and speedily in a whole range of questions. This is in spite of the fact that you would not even have the energy to do this as you have a much smaller staff than before and also -- on the basis of what you said in February -- you would not even have the right to do so. Have you had to alter the concept with which the ministry was started up or is it, rather, that you consider the current slow pace of progress to be a temporary state and that you will advance in accordance with the concept earlier announced?

[Answer] What I said on that occasion has remained our unchanged (?policy). That means that day-to-day tutelage, interference and the operative transaction of affairs are not the tasks of the ministry. (?Nor should they be.) However, when I was talking about this I did not think that this would change from one day to the next. The program that I could put before myself, my colleagues and before the ministry for this year was to attempt to work, with a staff reduced to half its previous size, in such a way as to ensure the continuity of domestic work and the continuity of international economic relations. This was my main objective. I believe that we have achieved this. In the meantime we must continuously supervise ourselves to differentiate between those issues in which there is a need for operative interference and where immediate decisions need to be reached, and the issues in which -- looking forward to the future -- there is no longer a need for this. We may still need to intervene but we are trying to think consciously about this and note it for ourselves so that we will not do it next year. If we think that we should interfere in something then measures need to be taken. However, it is obvious that, with regard to the future, the number of these individual cases where our intervention is required should be reduced. We should be striving much more for establishing the truly comprehensive concepts, the objectives that lay the foundations of the future and the systems of requirements needed for these. This is what we are working on.

KREISKY INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS, MIDEAST

LD230248 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Interview with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky by unidentified reporter -- recorded; date and place not given; Kreisky speaks in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Federal chancellor, our relations in the political and economic spheres are described as exemplary, both in the East and the West. What were the results of your current visit?

[Answer] Well, no concrete transactions are carried out during this kind of visit. However, we have arrived at a far-reaching agreement on making our commercial and economic relations closer. There are opportunities for cooperation on third markets. We discussed, for instance, investment projects in Africa in which you could also take a part. Furthermore, there is a possibility for making substantial progress in bilateral relations as well. Changes should be made, first and foremost, in the structure of trade turnover.

[Question] Would that apply to the border areas?

[Answer] Well, people, in Burgenland would very much like to see small-scale trade start up along the border. Clearly, this would be welcomed on the Hungarian side of the border as well. However, there are economic circles in our country which would not approve of this.

So, there is still something to be cleared up and the talks have not yet been concluded. However, we will undoubtedly draw closer to each other in the major issues. Our cooperation in the supply of energy and in the big and important areas of industry is very advanced. Therefore, I am optimistic in this respect.

[Question] Now an international question. What do you expect of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn?

[Answer] We should not allow ourselves to be under strong illusions. Mr Brezhnev will, undoubtedly, on the whole expound a well-known standpoint. The fact that in his recent speech President Reagan at least dealt with the concepts that are now a part of the world political process shows that the situation is not as hopeless as it sometimes appears to be.

[Question] Did you consider the situation much less hopeful earlier, a few months ago?

[Answer] Not really, because I know that what is being said in the United States these days should not be taken literally. It is meant, rather, for domestic public opinion. Let us not forget that the defeat in Vietnam, the military fiasco, humiliated the Americans and they had to digest this. Then there was, above all, the grave insult given to the Americans' dignity in Iran. The new United States administration was, quite simply, forced into using a somewhat tougher tone. However, I believe that a sense of realism will prevail in the end.

[Question] What do you think of Reagan's speech, in which he declared his stand well in advance of the Soviet-U.S. talks due to open in Geneva on 30 November? Talking about the Euromissiles, he spoke about the "zero-option." Are the chances of this "zero-option" greater than zero itself?

[Answer] One may wish for such a "zero-option." Nevertheless, this is hardly a realistic concept. However, if there is the intention then it may still be discussed.

[Question] And now a question that does not directly affect East-West relations. Throughout the world you are considered to be one of the most committed politician-experts on Middle East problems. What is your view of the Saudi's eight-point plan for a settlement?

[Answer] It is not primarily my task to adopt a stand on this. This is the task of the Palestinians and the Israelis, and the Israeli Government has rejected the plan. The Palestinians are now taking a more cautious view. I believe it is a good thing if proposals of this kind are made even if there is no prospect of realizing them at present. This is because this shows that there is an interest in a peaceful solution in the Arab camp. Slowly this concept will be adopted in Europe, slowly in the U.S. too, and slowly the Israelis themselves will have to change their minds if it is not too late. Otherwise, consequences that are so frightening that I would not even want to talk about them might arise in this region.

[Question] What you have just said sounds rather pessimistic. Regarding the Israelis' position, do you think they will ever recognize that as far as the Arabs are concerned they have real interests in peace?

[Answer] Well, as to whether they realize this or not? The present government quite certainly does not want a solution of this kind. One must wait for political conditions to change in Israel. Whether a settlement then becomes possible, well, I do not know that myself.

COMMUNIQUE ON PUJA VISIT TO ECUADOR 19 NOV

AU230755 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Nov 81 p 4

["Joint Communique on Frigyes Puja's Talks in Ecuador"]

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Quito from 16 to 19 November at the invitation of the Ecuadoran Government.

Frigyes Puja was received by Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the republic, and Leon Roldos Aguilera, vice president of the republic. At talks held in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuadoran minister of foreign relations, reviewed major aspects of bilateral relations and problems of mutual interest regarding the international situation. They reaffirmed that they agree with the principles laid down in the UN Charter and which are generally accepted, particularly with those that manifest the sovereignty and legal equality of countries, nonintervention, the self-determination of peoples, observance of territorial inviolability, prohibition of force or the threat of force, resolution of international problems by peaceful means and international cooperation. The foreign ministers agreed that, in the present international situation fraught with tensions and conflicts, efforts must be made to halt the arms race, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, preserve international peace and security and resolve international tension points by peaceful means.

They voiced their concern over international tension, intensifying throughout the world and experienced in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, the Caribbean area and Central America alike. They adopted a position in favor of continuing detente and safeguarding peace, as well as the people's right to decide their destiny themselves, without pressure or intervention from outside. In this respect, they appraised as an important step the principles and endeavors laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and aimed at preserving international peace, and expressed the hope that if the Madrid meeting were successfully concluded, it would effectively serve cooperation among the participating countries and the cause of peace and security in Europe, which would necessarily foster settlement of the existing problems in other parts of the world as well. They expressed the hope that the negotiations beginning in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States on the reduction of intermediate-range missiles would have the favorable impact of lessening international tension.

They agreed that peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems is the sole rational option. Therefore, the political activity of countries must be directed at taking practical steps to accomplish disarmament and attain a military balance on a lower level of armament. Every country must strive for international detente and the strengthening of trust among peoples. They condemned all forms of racial discrimination and any intervention or activity that infringes on the people's independence and the national uniqueness of their development.

They expressed satisfaction over the fact that a spirit of friendship permeates relations between Hungary and Ecuador. They noted that there are still many additional means to develop these relations and expand cooperation. This applies particularly to the economic area. Therefore, they reaffirmed their intention to enliven and deepen future cooperation on the basis of mutual observance of the principles of sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

In that spirit, the two ministers signed a consular agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Ecuador. Frigyes Puja laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of Ecuadoran independence and at a statue of Sandor Petofi in Quito. The Hungarian foreign minister invited Luis Valencia Rodriguez to an official visit who accepted the invitation with pleasure. The time of the visit will be set through diplomatic means.

REPORTAGE OF GDANSK SOLIDARITY GENERAL MEETING

Government Talks To Continue

LD231428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The second round of the general meeting of the Gdansk region delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity ended late last night. The discussion chiefly concerned personnel issues in the authorities of the region. Fifteen people submitted their resignations, including Andrzej Gwiazda, the main opponent of Lech Walesa.

In the course of the debates Lech Walesa commented on the present talks between Solidarity and the government. The concepts of the two sides differ regarding the idea of a national accord. The government, in the opinion of Lech Walesa, wants to create a front first and then to solve problems. Solidarity, on the other hand, proposes that a front be formed by means of solving problems.

Walesa said that the talks with the government will be continued despite significant differences of opinion. The government has undertaken talks on the issues of Solidarity's access to television and a social council on national economy, postponing the remaining subjects until the time when Solidarity enters the front of national accord.

Doubts on National Front

LD231652 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- If Solidarity joined the front of national accord on conditions proposed by the government it would be only one of seven sociopolitical forces in the front, and this -- in the opinion of Walesa -- would not correspond to the real position of the trade union. Therefore, Walesa proposed that the three main social forces -- the government, the church and Solidarity -- should be given a special status within the front, for instance the right of veto. Describing the state of the negotiations with the government, Walesa stated that despite the substantial differences of opinions, these talks are still continuing. The government conducted talks on the issue of access to television and the social council on national economy, leaving the discussion of the remaining subjects until Solidarity's entry into the front of national accord. This result, in Walesa's view, could be described as a draw. The chairman of Solidarity called for strengthening of trade union unity and discipline and appealed especially to workers not to join in chaotic strikes.

Officials Lose, Resign Posts

LD231326 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The second round of the Gdansk region NSZZ Solidarity delegates general meeting has been held. The predominant current at the meeting was one of bringing people to book. It was decided by secret ballot to recall the following from the regional board: B. Blindow, J. Duda-Gwiazda and A. Gajewski. An additional nine people submitted their resignations from regional board posts; among them was Andrzej Gwiazda.

AFP on Resignations

NC231415 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (AF) -- Andrzej Gwiazda and 14 members of the Executive Committee of the Gdansk section of the independent trade union Solidarity have resigned because they consider Lech Walesa too conciliatory in his dealings with the authorities, union sources in the Baltic port city said today.

Mr Gwiazda was one of Mr Walesa's staunchest allies in the early days of the union's campaign for recognition.

Mr Gwiazda, however, will remain a member of the Solidarity's National Committee to which he was elected at the union's first national congress in Gdansk in September.

Mr Gwiazda and the 14 others, who included Mr Gwiazda's wife, presented their resignations late last night during a meeting of Solidarity delegates from enterprises in the Gdansk region, the union sources said.

The move appeared to climax a running quarrel between the two personalities, observers said.

Mr Gwiazda was opposed both to what he considered Mr Walesa's excessively conciliatory attitude towards the authorities and what he called his "autocratic" tendencies. He was one of Mr Walesa's most outspoken critics when the union leader left in the middle of a meeting of the Solidarity Control Commission (the union's governing body) for the November 4 trilateral summit between state, church and union officials.

Mr Gwiazda said Mr Walesa's decision to go to the summit was renewed proof that the union leader was making his decisions without consulting rank-and-file membership.

MINISTRY STATEMENT, AFP ON KURON INCIDENT

Justice Ministry Statement

LD232018 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Statement by Major Krzysztof (Protakiewicz), press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice -- time and place not given]

[Text] Yesterday, PAP published a communique from the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the foiling, by the organs of public order, of the illegal gathering called in Warsaw in the apartment of Jacek Kuron.

On this matter, a statement has been submitted by the press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity, Mazowsze region, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who was one of the participants in this gathering. The statement by Solidarity suggests the unfoundedness of the action by the public order services; it also contains some false information, both concerning the character of this gathering, and its course.

In connection with this, I have been empowered to make the following statement:

Mr Onyszkiewicz states, for example, that this was not a gathering whose organization requires the consent of the administrative authorities; whereas in fact, from the registered remarks made by some of the 40 participants in this gathering to the investigating organs, and also from the documents which were seized, it transpires that those assembled were intent on setting up an organization of a political character. From these same remarks it also arises that the persons invited to the apartment of Jacek Kuron knew the purpose of the gathering.

It seems that Mr Onyszkiewicz, involving himself in pronouncements as to what is a gathering and what is a social meeting, might simply look to the relevant regulations from which it clearly transpires that a gathering is any grouping together of persons convened for the purpose of joint debates, or for the purpose of a joint demonstration of their stance in connection with a certain issue or phenomenon.

Mr Onyszkiewicz, in his statement, maintains that this entire meeting was social and casual in character, and that the persons participating in it, both Solidarity activists of the Mazowsze region, and 26 persons from other parts of the country, including from Kalisz, Krakow, Walbrzych, Torun, Jedrzejow and Wroclaw, presented themselves at the apartment of Jacek Kuron when they learned of the search. In this manner an attempt is made to present the effect as the cause.

How could people from remote corners of the country get to the apartment in 1 or 2 hours?

The idea for the discussion of which Mr Kuron tried to organize yesterday's gathering is not new. He has been proclaiming it for a long time, while unemployed for many years and living, as he states himself, from the views he utters. The purpose of this idea is clear: The disruption in our state of the existing structures of the political orders.

The author of the statement by NSZZ Solidarity, Mazowsze region, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, was one of the participants in the would-be gathering to found a new political organization. He was not the only representative of the union there. The statement which he issued on this matter allows the assumption that the participation of Solidarity activists in this meeting was not private in character. In this manner the Solidarity activists have willy-nilly come out in favor of the political program represented in the founding declaration and have been drawn into the political game conducted by experienced activists on the former KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

And so, once again, under the wing of the trade union, an attempt is being made to propagate and defend activity aimed against the foundations of the political order of our state. Thank you.

AFP Report

NC231447 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, a founder of the now dissolved Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), which acted as a "brains trust" for the independent trade union federation Solidarity, was interrogated by police this morning, a dissident source said.

Yesterday Mr Kuron's home was searched by police, who broke up a meeting whose aim, according to the authorities, was to establish a political organisation under the title "Club of the Self-Managing Republic, Liberty-Justice-Independence."

The source said that Mr Kuron had refused to answer any police questions, most of them directed at the club's aims. Other persons at the meeting, who included Solidarity leaders, were to be interrogated later, the source added.

Since last March 5 Mr Kuron has been on a form of parole for "insulting the government and institutions of People's Poland" and "membership of an organisation with felonious aims (KOR)." KOR was wound up during the last Solidarity congress, early in October.

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity has issued a statement saying that the meeting's only purpose was to "draft detailed proposals for achieving the idea of a self-managed Poland put forward by the trade union" during its first congress.

PROTEST READINESS CONTINUES IN AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES

LD240016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Protest readiness continues in the voivodship unions of Agricultural Circles Organizations. It is to be maintained until the protocol of agreements is signed with the interministerial government commission. Protest committees set up by the Councils of Voivodship Unions of Agricultural Circles and Organizations are operating in all voivodships. A considerable number of farmers are joining the protest actions organized by the committees. This action is also supported by voivodship organizations of Solidarity of Private Farmers in Przemyśl, Krosno, Poznań and Gorzów, and by Rural Solidarity of the Rybnik-Głogów region.

The Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations is demanding above all the introduction into the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic of an entry on the permanence of the peasant family farm, the annulment of the Council of Ministers' resolution on linked sales, the guaranteeing of revalorization of money from the sale of agricultural produce, the implementation of the outstanding supplies of coal and the sale of coal immediately when agricultural produce has been delivered. Agricultural circles are also demanding that the ban on power-cuts in the countryside be consistently observed, that the principle of exchanging grain delivered by farmers for fodder mixes -- the ratio being 1-1 -- be introduced, that industry be switched to production of production means for agriculture, that supplies of tractors and agricultural machines for economic units of the circles be increased, and that activities aimed at improving the social and living conditions of the rural population be intensified.

Farmers are also protesting against the rise in price of fuels which came into effect yesterday.

Also, the National Founding Committee [OKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has appealed to all union cells to take protest action under the slogan of prompt and full implementation of the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki and Bydgoszcz agreements. A National Strike Committee of Solidarity of Private Farmers was set up in Siedlce today. The committee has been authorized to hold talks with the government.

Talks Held in Warsaw

LD240938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Talks have been held in Warsaw between the interministerial commission and the protest committee of the Central Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. Problems concerning supplies of agricultural equipment, coal and electricity and the overall shape of issues connected with social and living conditions of the rural population were discussed.

RURAL SOLIDARITY CHAIRMAN ON PLIGHT OF FARMERS

LD232156 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- "We keep on discussing very important matters: censorship, self-governance, pensions, self-management at factories or elections to People's Councils and to the Sejm (parliament). Nobody discussed bread and people who make this bread. When representations of main forces get together in Poland, there are no representatives of peasants there," said Jan Kulaj, the chairman of the National Founding Committee of the Rural Solidarity union in an open letter to Polish farmers. In it he states that the state of Poland's farming continues being catastrophic and one has to admit honestly that the union is in the grip of enormous organizational difficulties. "The Polish society is threatened with famine in the next few months, and a still greater economic disaster in the future. All hinges on farming and first of all on national farming economy."

Putting squarely the blame on the political-state authority for this state of affairs, J. Kulaj wrote that farmers and farming should be the first concern of the entire society. "The destiny of the entire society is now in the hands of farmers but the destiny of farmers is today in the hands of the entire society," he wrote, "as long as the authority and townspeople do not understand that, so long the government will keep on changing every few months and there will be no food in shops."

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE ACTIVITIES

Radom Strike Called 26 Nov

LD232311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] In the Radom region, the atmosphere continues to be tense. The sit-in strike in the Higher Engineering School has been in progress for 29 days.

Today the talks between the government commission and the Solidarity representatives of Radom were to have been resumed. Since the interministerial commission has not arrived in Radom, the Radom Solidarity has announced a strike for 26 November in selected productive enterprises as a protest against the disregarding of the demands by the community of Radom.

Also today the director of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs at the Office of the Council of Ministers, Pawel (Checholak), stated that the interministerial commission could not come to Radom today in connection with the family situation of the commission's chairman, Tadeusz Kulikowski, a fact which requires that the date for resuming the talks be postponed.

The arrival of the government commission in Radom is expected on 25 November.

Zywiec Factory Situation

LD240026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the "Penar-Zywiec" factory in Zywiec adopted a resolution on 14 November which demands the following on behalf of its members: a stop to factory financing of the activity of the factory party organization; the conducting of party activity exclusively outside working hours; the cessation of the inadmissible -- in its view -- practice of consulting with the factory party organization on matters of the enterprise; and a stop to the appointment of [word indistinct] representatives of the factory party organization to various commissions and groups, which have influence over the activity of the enterprise or the fate of the workforce. In the resolution, NSZZ Solidarity also demands that the factory party organization vacate its factory premises.

The members of the factory party organization have registered a sharp protest against this unprecedented and shocking resolution. The factory party organization stated that the resolution -- political in essence -- or the factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity has become the basis of a decision to conduct a referendum among the workforce, contributing toward the further growth of tension in the enterprise. It was further stated that in view of the extralegal character of the referendum, its results will have no legal significance.

The factory party organization has pledged all its members against participating in the referendum, and has appealed to the entire workforce to do the same.

Voivodship Prosecutor Stanislaw (Wyciszcza) said -- on the matter of the events in Zywiec -- that the Polish Constitution entrusts to the party the role of the leading force of the community, without restrictions, even in the factories as well. Also, the bill on self-management in the state enterprise does not provide grounds for conducting a referendum by the workforce.

Our correspondent adds that the Executive of the Zywiec Party Municipal Committee held a session today which all the facts and the political situation in the factory were reported. It was stressed that the party organization in the "Penar-Zywiec" factory had acted correctly.

Krosno Gas Workers Strike

LD240908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The workforces of mines, mining enterprises and departments administered by the Krosno oil and gas extraction enterprises have downed tools. The miners' trade union and the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity proclaimed the strike because, they said, of the lack of results from the agreements signed a month ago between the enterprise's workforce and the ministry commission.

SOLIDARITY DENIED MEDIA ACCESS DISPUTED

AU231956 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "Come Down From the Walls Back to Earth"]

[Text] In accordance with the 4 November decision No 103/81 by the Solidarity National Commission, on Tuesday, 17 November, individual organizations of the union launched a large-scale action in the "struggle for Solidarity's access to the mass media."

TRYBUNA LUDU readers were not taken by surprise because many months ago we adopted the principle of publishing in the paper detailed information about all matters concerning the country, and the National Commission's decisions, no matter what we think about them, must be regarded as such. But let us go back to the respective passage of the decision:

"...One day, streets and enterprise walls all over Poland should begin to speak. The action under the slogan 'We Will Come Down From the Walls as Soon as We Are in the Air and on The Screen' is to be carried out. The time set by the National Commission for the action is 17 November..."

Since we are quoting decisions and documents, it is also worthwhile to quote a passage from the decision adopted by the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists a day after the National Commission session, that is, on 5 November. In paragraph 1 of the decision, the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists expressed its concern about the shrinking credibility of the mass media and also stated:

"...While we are aware of the right of the union to defend itself against misinformation, we find that neither Solidarity appeals to boycott some journalists and editorial boards, nor the attempts to apply discrimination in access to information promote accord."

While still keeping to the facts, we should remember that on the very day when the teams of youthful "painters" started their placard-pasting campaign, representatives of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium were scheduled to begin preliminary talks with the government on the agenda for working groups. One of those groups will deal precisely with the mass media...

The facts are strange indeed. The National Commission orders the launching of the noisy action under the slogan "The Mass Media Belongs to Society." The day after, the supreme governing body of the Association of Polish Journalists warns Solidarity against the boycott and discrimination. A few days later, Lech Walesa signs and the National Commission Presidium issues a statement on the tripartite summit expressing support for the idea of a front of national accord; and subsequently the date is fixed for the government-Solidarity talks.

True enough, those talks are not being held to the accompaniment of massive strike actions, which have been terminated in most centers, but to the tunes of fence satire, of tens and hundreds of thousands of leaflets and placards.

Young people taking part in those mobile placard-pasting teams and acting under special union "protection" probably think they are accomplishing a great patriotic task, fighting for truth and for the socialization of the mass media; they probably think for example, that the slogan "Radio and Television Are for Society, and Not for the PZPR" embraces the lofty ideals of democracy.

This is only what they think...but as it happened, why does no Solidarity bulletin, weekly or daily, no bulletin of the Solidarity Press Bureau, the Solidarity agency or the SIM [expansion unknown] take the trouble to say what the situation really looks like.

Why are the well-known facts being concealed that, in addition to the SOLIDARNOSC weekly with a circulation of half a million, there are also such weeklies as the SOLIDARNOSC-JASTRZEBIE, JEDNOSC, the Gdansk SAMORZADNOSC, the Jelenia Gora ODRODZENIE, and many others with circulations running into the several hundred thousands. The daily circulation of internal Solidarity bulletins and periodicals exceeds 1 million.

That is not our press domain; moreover, radio and television also speak a great deal about Solidarity. Side by side with two other journalists belonging to Solidarity, I myself participated in a television program entitled "Journalists on the Solidarity Congress." The readers are familiar with the letter published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY about preparing a television broadcast on the Solidarity program. Trade union figures invited to participate in the program turned down the invitation, on the pretext of...union discipline.

So what is it that really matters? Certainly, it is not access to the mass media because Solidarity already enjoys that. For this reason the question should be formulated in the following way: Is what matters to enable society to express its own views, or to make it express definite and -- as has happened in the past -- one-sided views presenting only some interests, only proving a definite point to be correct, and only criticizing one side?

TRYBUNA LUDU, as the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, provides extensive and exhaustive information about Solidarity decisions, resolutions and, above all, activities. That has been and will be the case both when it deals with matters favoring the line of accord and opposing that line. We always reserve the right to comment to show the party attitude to those decisions.

It would be best if Solidarity authorities respected those rules of partnership and accord. Solidarity bulletins and publications keep silent about government decisions, about resolutions passed by political parties and about important Sejm acts. References to them are made only on the basis of negotiation, opposition, calls for boycott or any other protest action.

Certainly, as in all other spheres of our public life, constitutional guarantees for society's control over the mass media need improvements. In the opinion of the party -- and in line with the decisions of the Fourth and Fifth PZPR Central Committee plenums, as well as in the spirit of the premier's Sejm speech -- the path to improvements is not through various forms of organized and stage-managed pressure, but through talks and negotiations.

While echoing the National Commission's slogan, we would like to say: Come down from the walls back to earth. Neither TRYBUNA LUDU nor any other member of the broad front of social communications need such libels as the "compulsory" ["musowy" instead of "masowy"] media displayed on the walls with Solidarity marks; what we need is a businesslike and constructive discussion in the interest of the whole society and not just one group.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES KOR IDEAS, PZPR TASKS

PM231025 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 81 pp 3-4

[Second and final part of Mieczyslaw Krajewski article: "Time for Accord, Time for Struggle"]

[Text] Let us consider which structural solutions -- those created by communists or those created by social democrats -- are better for Poland.

But first let us state an obvious fact -- namely, that so far we have been unable to observe the implementation of social democratic solutions in any backward country anywhere in the world.

Furthermore, irrespective of the extent of either political or ideological Soviet influence, all radical, plebeian revolutions have adopted differentiated methods of building socialism from the top down which are adapted to national conditions. This also applies to countries which have taken the path of capitalist development. Judging from past experience, social democracy can be recommended -- as structural solutions -- only in highly developed countries, if at all. In no case is it a method that can ensure prosperity and help a country to emerge from backwardness.

Now let us consider what the social democratic system of government is really like in highly developed countries. It is a result of high development; that is, a well organized and numerous working class which, as a result of the development of production, is productively connected with: a significant sector of the engineering and laboratory cadres; and, a significant sector of the middle classes -- hired white-collar workers.

As a result, an alliance between the working class and a new middle class -- hired white-collar workers -- has been created. Those countries also have a strong bourgeoisie which has achieved, by using intensive methods and technical and economic progress, an increase in the surplus value. Exploitation has been humanized not as far as its scale is concerned, but only as far as the way it is achieved is concerned.

The state develops various methods of state interference -- in the economic, social and public spheres.

That system of equilibrium based, on the one hand, on an alliance between the working class and a new middle class and, on the other hand, on a "tamed" and "civilized" -- as far as its method of exploitation is concerned -- bourgeoisie, that system is called a social democratic system. The Workers Defense Committee [KOR] calls it a socialist system.

According to KOR, there are now in fact two kinds of socialism -- if we accept the notion that a system controlled by a bourgeoisie subjected to strong pressure by the working class is a "socialist system." So what does the demand for a social-democratization of the political system mean according to the anticommunist and KOR interpretation? It can mean two things only -- first, it would be tantamount to a break in the continuity of socialism so far achieved and, second, it would lead to the creation of a new system. Furthermore, the KOR theoreticians believe that one of the two following variants of this system would be possible: The first variant being the present communist authorities would be transformed into a capitalist and "civilized" collective to ensure that it "respected" the working class. Solidarity and general self-management would ensure that the authorities became civilized.

An obvious weakness in this variant is the fact that this "collective," "bureaucratic" capitalist would be deprived of the right to exercise control over value -- state property -- since the workers could not be relied on to support an uncontrolled transfer of surplus value: 36 years of socialism have made their mark and the workers as a class want to exert control over their entire production.

Therefore, this concept of a reform of socialism is merely a harmful -- in that it creates a myth -- slogan with no chance of implementation. Consequently, we have to consider the second variant.

That second variant -- a product of KOR's anticommunist concept of the social-democratization of socialism -- presupposes the creation of a completely self-governing concept of socialism arising from the rank and file. It is a concept from which both the technocratic and the political factors have been either eliminated or made to play a subservient role in relation to self-management. In fact it is a communist model of social organization. In such a case, communists would find it difficult to undermine the thesis that communist solutions are superior to socialist solutions. However, communists realize that at present this is utopia.

First, as a result of the existing division of labor in the sphere of production, individual workers, sectors and enterprises are only partly aware of the public-social process of production. Specialists contribute to this process awareness of production and economic matters. Consequently, any effective solution is bound to involve equilibrium between the self-managing factor on the one hand and the professional, technocratic factor on the other. And, second, society is divided into classes, strata and groups and no general social solidarity is possible, unless it is a solidarity directed against authorities which have not passed muster.

At his point, KOR has a ready answer -- it proposes plurality of political forces.

Plurality of forces -- the communists say -- is even a necessity as a precondition for an alliance between the leading and the rank and file socialist forces, but such a plurality cannot mean acceptance of antisocialist forces. The communists say "yes" to plurality, but one of the forces concerned must be the leading force. And it is not merely a question of ensuring the continuation of a thoroughly reformed socialist system -- though this, too, is important. It is a question of ensuring that it is a force which would determine a simultaneously spontaneous, natural and state way of building the system from the base up.

There is now a chance that what seemed to use a merely utopian postulate in Lenin's concept could be achieved in Poland. A state and a political system are emerging which represent a synthesis between a mass movement and a centralized political organization controlled by the community.

A basic, nonantagonistic contradiction of socialism is a result of the fact that the working class is also the ruling class. The overcoming of this nonantagonistic contradiction is a process demanding continuous concern on the part of the party, trade unions and the state. It presupposes a continuous identification of cadres with the working class.

Many practical questions arise from this, including the following: What are the guarantees of genuine representation under a socialist system? And how is the process of direct participation by the working class in the exercise of power to develop? Even if it is assumed that these problems have in part been theoretically worked out, it must be accepted that they have not been worked out sufficiently to provide in practice any clear-cut directives. The contradictions resulting from the fact that the working class is also the ruling class is reflected in the indirect way in which the government, management and administration operate. The working class is involved in all this through its professional and elected representatives. The groups through which the working class ensures class government and management differ in their nature:

There is a big group active in the intellectual and ideological sphere. It includes, first of all, the media as well as the motion picture industry, literature and the arts -- that is, everything that determines the dissemination of information and creates an environment for the nation's intellectual life:

There is a considerable number of people constituting a professional group which ensures structural, political and social prerequisites for working class rule;

And, finally, there are the entire leading units responsible for the management of the economy as well as various groups of managers in all productive and professional organizations connected with state activities.

These groups, of which there are many, consist of leading representatives of the interests of the workers and the general public. It will be impossible to alter this direct way of working class rule. It can be replaced by nothing else because it is a result of the extant division of labor and divisions of a stratified and class nature which have developed on the basis of nonantagonistic divisions.

What proposal aimed at resolving this contradiction has been included in the program adopted by the ninth party congress?

The party and government strategic line of action since August 1980 has, in my opinion, been based on the following principles:

First, on preparation for and implementation of far-reaching sociostructural reforms. What is involved here is a number of matters relating to self-managing organizations, to the activities of independent self-managing trade unions and to social organizations, as well as to an entire economic reform plan which was prepared before, during and after the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, together with a package of legislative initiatives relating to the reform. A new socio-professional platform for democracy is emerging as a result of these activities.

Second, it is a question of ensuring the large-scale replacement of cadres and of changing their mentality and attitude. Any check on cadres should be aimed at assessing their professional qualifications and their aptitude for dealing with various tasks. Cadres should be assessed from the viewpoint of their ability to deal with the new tasks and situations arising as a result of the reform. Anyone unequal to these tasks should go. Believing that any check on the cadres should be carried out with their professional and vocational qualifications in mind, the party is opposed to and will firmly resist any sign of political discrimination against cadres. Any attack -- whether organized or spontaneous -- against leading cadres should be resisted.

Third, the party wants to renew and broaden the social base of government. Only living, regenerated parties -- the PZPR, ZSL and SD -- will be able to create preconditions for a genuine reform of the political system and a change of the electoral system. It is also a question of broadening the social base of government, with special attention being paid to the forces of Polish Catholicism and the forces of regenerated trade unions, associations and so forth.

This process must develop within the framework of the existing political structures. Only the preservation of the system's political continuity can ensure that a far-reaching economic reform and the creation of self-managing and socioprofessional democracy cannot be not used against the party and socialism. For a simultaneous transformation of both the socioeconomic system and the political system would lead to a break in the system's continuity and threaten the entire world with anarchy.

No one repairs both the roof and the foundations of a building at one and the same time.

Fourth, conscious of its mistakes and of distortions of the socialist system -- especially in the 1970-1980 period -- the party has adopted a self-critical attitude, an attitude implying understanding of public mistrust of the authorities. A style of patient and calm dialogue has consciously been imposed. Some people -- especially opponents of socialism -- have deemed the attitude adopted by the party to be a sign of its weakness. They have been spreading the view that the authorities are weak. This has emboldened anarchist and indeed criminal elements. The belief that the authorities are weak has led to increased arrogance on the part of antisocialist forces and to open disregard of law. The party and the government must show their strength.

And, fifth, while forming a front of national understanding, the party firmly combats anticonstitutional and antisocialist forces, which represent the main threat to the nation's existence and also constitute a threat to socialist prospects for the development of People's Poland.

Were it not for the destructive activities of antisocialist forces, the projected line of action for the party and the forces gathered round it could have led to perceptible results as far as improvements in our living conditions are concerned.

There are other reasons, too, for not making light of the position and role of the antisocialist and antinational forces of social destruction.

In organizations belonging to the social, trade union and student movements their representatives constitute the only politically homogeneous group acting in accordance with a political program, determined by KOR. Any realistic leaders of those organizations, who have themselves been taken aback by the programmatic thinking imposed on them (they frequently reject the party thinking even though they do not have any original thinking of their own), have at the very most merely amended KOR initiatives.

KOR has cynically been taking advantage of both discontent among the masses and the working class' persistent distrust of authorities. Furthermore, both KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] have been supported by anticommunist centers in the West. Opponents of socialism have been creating unreal mirages, portraying Poland as "the West's beloved child."

It has become obvious to observers of the process of socialist renewal so far that a new, concrete form of the party's leading role in the system of socialist democracy in Poland is clearly emerging.

First, it involved the performance by the PZPR of functions similar to those performed by communist parties in other genuinely socialist countries within a system of political democracy. This system was burdened with serious distortions in Poland but has now been freed of them. Political democracy is being given back its working class and popular character. In this sphere the PZPR has mainly been showing its worth as a ruling party.

Second, that form depends on the creation -- as a result of the activeness of primary party organizations and party members -- of a system of partnership relations with trade unions, self-managing organizations and associations within a framework of socioprofessional democracy. In this sphere, the PZPR is mainly proving its worth as a party of the masses. The struggle for genuine influence in mass organizations represents now and, I hope, will continue to represent in the future a source of political and ideological inspiration, intensification and struggle for social consciousness.

It has become obvious that the center of political life is shifting from departments, offices and institutions to big working class centers and enterprises. This has been altering the working class' status in sociopolitical life and making party organizations ancillary to it. Preservation of this state of affairs as a normal phenomenon in a socialist system is an important task for the party.

Any Leninist party exercising power has to play a dual role. It must be a party of the masses -- during the past decade this aspect has largely been ruined. And yet the party and the working class have been "doomed" by history to cooperation. The party must find sufficient strength to restore its links with the working class on the one hand, and the working class must find enough strength to rally the party and the party leadership round its historical mission on the other.

A Leninist party in power must also be able to organize the nation's productive, social and political efforts. This is why the party must be responsible, together with other political and social forces, for the emergence of leading cadres and the way in which those cadres work. In the past decade, as a result of the fact that its bonds with the working class and working people have been impaired, the PZPR has largely become a tool for cliquey cadre selection. An especially harmful system was introduced which favored the promotion of careerists and people with no ideals whose main concern was the protection of private interests, not the struggle in support of the working people's interests and the defence of socialism. This led to a kind of self-isolation on the part of party and state cadres. However, new principles of cadre policy, which is being formulated with the help of self-managing bodies and social movements as well as primary party organizations, are now being established.

The PZPR is already becoming a social fact as a Leninist party of the masses and an organizer of leading cadres' work.

The struggle for the implementation of this strategic party line and principles arising from it is a struggle of essential importance for the future of both socialism in Poland and Poland itself.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CALLS FOR ENDING POWER MONOPOLY

AU230951 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17 Nov 81 p 1

["MOS" commentary: "Consultation or Coalition"]

[Text] The unprecedented meeting held by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the chairman of the Solidarity National Commission, Lech Walesa, has led to hope.

The political crisis continues. One of its causes lies in the fact that appropriate changes in the forms of exercising power did not come in the wake of the profound social changes and the development of civil freedoms. The historic "Big Three" meeting has opened prospects for that. However, it is obvious that the question of what shape the changes in the system will assume remains unanswered. The brief communique issued after the meeting stated that the possibility was discussed of forming a front of national accord as a platform for dialogue and consultation among forces grounded on the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic. The formation of a group to initiate a council of national accord was announced a few days later.

The Saturday editions of two central daily newspapers carried important pronouncements by representatives of the party and state leadership on the way the idea of a front of national accord should be put into effect. At a meeting with the SZTANDAR MŁODYCH personnel, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary in charge of ideological issues, said that the front should be a platform for consultation only, and not a vehicle for changing the character of the executive power. At the same time he resolutely turned down all ideas of forming a coalition government on new principles.

On the other hand, in an interview given to Janusz Stefanowicz, ZYCIE WARSZAWY deputy editor, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski polemized with the thesis that the front should be based on a tripartite agreement among the PZPR, the church and Solidarity. Contrary to what has been repeatedly said on this subject, he said that such an agreement would be tantamount to eliminating or disregarding the existing parties, for example the United Peasants Party. However, the vice premier said that, with the "idea of a front of national accord, we had entered new terrain, fascinating from the point of view of a creative quest for new system solutions that are most advantageous for the nation and for the conscious socialist formation."

In our opinion, the juxtaposition of the two quoted pronouncements shows that even the party-government side is still a long way from explaining the idea of a front of national accord. The restriction of the front to more consultations can hardly be regarded as a creative quest for new system solutions. However, it is not our intention to exaggerate differences that are possibly limited to the verbal sphere.

What we would like to do is only refer to the fundamental thesis expressed in this newspaper repeatedly in the form of Ryszard Reiff's pronouncements, in official documents issued by the Pax association, as well as in commentaries: A front of national accord should signify the expansion of the social basis of governing and thus the end of the present power monopoly. The restriction of that body to mere consultation, of even to consultation and persuasion, in essence signifies the modification of the present formula of the front of national unity, and it will not bring about what the present power system needs most: public acceptance.

Reaching accord on consensus among the three main social fronts does not signify the elimination of any of them; it signifies a departure from the practice of theatricalizing public life and a move toward realism. As is known, the parties by nature gravitate toward the PZPR, the numerous catholic organizations toward the church, and, for example, Rural Solidarity gravitates toward its great namesake.

Of course, it does not rule out discussions on system solutions. The point is, however, not to let the old schemes nip the interesting idea in the bud.

PZPR COMMISSIONS MEET TO DISCUSS ISSUES

Jaruzelski Chairs Session

LD232036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Commission for matters of a long-range PZPR program met in its first session under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski. The commission was set up by the PZPR Fourth Plenum in accordance with the resolution of the ninth extraordinary congress. This program, which is based on the resolutions of the ninth congress and which takes as its point of departure a long-range vision of socialist Poland stressing the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, its class and ideological identity, will take into account the fundamental objectives of the construction of socialism in Poland. The program will also define long-range trends of socioeconomic development, of the system of socialist democracy, and will determine the tasks of the party in the implementation of these objectives as well as the role of the party in the community.

The commission has elected its Presidium and editorial team. Wojciech Jaruzelski has been elected chairman of the commission. The deputy chairmen are Wlodzimierz Mikrzychowski, Marian Wozniak and Marian Orzechowski who will also direct the editorial team. Four working teams have also been elected.

Social Policy Commission Meets

LD240940 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- The PUWP CC Social Policy Commission went into session today with alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Jan Glowczyk in the chair to review the draft national socio-economic plan for 1982, with emphasis being put on social policies.

The members in the meeting heard a report on the economic situation of the country which sets lines for the next year's plan.

Trends in the economy are very bad. The worse is the situation in foreign trade and food sector, it was stressed. Poland's balance of payment is on the brink of disaster, the prospects for the next year indicating that the exports revenues will be smaller than the costs of servicing the credits and that Poland will have no means for the imports of raw materials.

Favourable are the trends in coal production. This year's output is expected to reach a 162 million tons mark. The volume of some 170 million tons is proposed for the next year.

We must put up, it was stated at the meeting, with a definite drop in the standards of living to get out of the crisis as quickly as possible. The social policies in the next few years must see to it that the drop in the standards of living should affect, above all, those who are best to do and bypass those who live on the verge of the social minimum.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOOD PRODUCTION 12 NOV

PM201627 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Supplies for Rural Areas Will Determine Food Production Increases"]

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Commission was held in Warsaw 12 November. It was devoted to the principles upon which the draft socioeconomic plan for next year with respect to the agricultural and food economy sector is to be based.

The progress of the implementation of a reformed economic and financial system in state farms was also assessed. Furthermore, the commission discussed the situation created as a result of this year's increase in the prices paid for agricultural products at purchasing centers, taking into consideration its impact on the state of agricultural production.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek chaired the meeting in which deputies belonging to the party who are interested in matters relating to agriculture participated in accordance with a decision adopted by the PZPR Deputies' Club.

Members of the Agricultural Commission reached the conclusion that when considering the principles which are to govern the draft socioeconomic plan the people concerned took an overly optimistic view of the prospects for an increase in agricultural production next year.

For it was assumed that in 1982 overall agricultural production would increase some 5 percent compared with the current year. It was also assumed that plant growing output would considerably increase even though no adequate supplies of industrial products have been ensured. It was also emphasized at the meeting that the supply of industrial means of production according to plan in the second half of the current year will not necessarily ensure that the indispensable increase in agricultural production will occur.

In view of the fact, it was stated, that agricultural output has been and will continue to be influenced by the state of our entire economy, it is necessary to specify in the plan for the coming year some effective economic instruments which -- within the framework of a reformed economy -- will encourage enterprises to increase production for the benefit of agriculture. Furthermore, it must be a plan decidedly aimed at creating a bigger potential in enterprises producing agricultural machinery and implements. What is most important is an increase in the production of implements for cultivation of land and crops as well as machinery and equipment for preparing fodder which would make it possible, given the help of the fertilizers and pesticides now used, to improve both crops and results in livestock production.

Paying Special Attention to Agriculture

Finding a solution to the problem of providing food for the nation has become a key problem. This is why, it was emphasized, it is necessary to pay special attention in next year's plan to the needs of agriculture and to utilize to the maximum available opportunities for fulfilling these needs more effectively.

Among other things, it is a question of ensuring that we adopt economic and organizational solutions which will also encourage self-managing, independent and self-financing enterprises to switch over to the production of the means of agricultural production. This end would be furthered by supplies of materials, price changes, a credit system and centrally distributed investment means.

An increase in the supplies of industrial products for rural areas, it was stated, is indispensable to ensure both an increase in agricultural production and its stable development as well as to restore broken financial and market links on the rural market since it is because they were broken that purchases of animals for slaughter, grain and other agricultural products have become disorganized.

Using the opinions of both farmers and representatives of other circles as a basis members of the Agricultural Commission expressed the view that a change in retail prices would effectively help us to put in order what is, at present, a disorganized market. Unless food prices are increased any ad hoc action taken with a view to activating purchases of animals for slaughter and improving meat supplies for the market are bound to be ineffective. As a result of the fact that the demand for meat and meat products resulting from the distribution of coupons is not being met, an increasing number of people have been visiting rural areas making attractive offers to farmers for their livestock and this has led to a drop in state purchases.

Furthermore, because of the meat shortage in stores, people have become more interested in raising animals for their own use even though they lack the necessary fodder. This has led to increased demand for grain on the free market for which the people concerned have to pay high prices. In view of the lack of confidence in money, all this, among other things, has made grain purchases more difficult. And, in turn, inadequate supplies of grain to the state have reduced the potential for producing industrial fodder. The prices being increased in this situation for the procurement of agricultural products at purchasing centers could not and did not bring the expected results.

Better Utilization of Economic Factors

All this does not, the members of the Agricultural Commission emphasized, detract from the fact that once the situation is set in order, economic factors, including procurement prices will become of fundamental importance for the implementation of the agricultural policy.

The policy governing procurement prices should be determined in a way which would enable it to ensure to the greatest extent possible a correct direction for agricultural development under changing production and organization conditions. At the same time, the ensuring of price relations will be of key importance for crop growing output and livestock production as well as for industrial means of production. According to the commission, so far, changes in the procurement prices have been introduced without any comprehensive study being made of the economic factors which influence the costs of agricultural production. This was a result of a lack of any more extensive consultations prior to making decisions concerning prices. Nor was there any cohesion between procurement prices decided on and the retail prices of food products. As a result of the fact that in most cases changes in procurement prices were introduced without any prior warning being given to farmers, the confidence of agricultural products in the price policy was undermined. The price policy, which stimulates agricultural production and helps to equalize the incomes of the agricultural and nonagricultural population, must, the commission believes, be based on the principle of "progressing prices" while maintaining a profitability level. Any decision concerning price changes should be published well in advance. Any amendment of procurement prices should be based on an analysis of production costs independently carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, the Central Union of Agricultural Clubs and Organizations and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

State Farms in the Face of New Realities

Later, the commission discussed the performance of the economic and financial system which has been applied to state farms since July 1981. Despite the brevity of the period involved and certain delays in the issue of the necessary executive acts, practice has confirmed -- it was emphasized -- the correctness of the economic mechanisms used to control and manage state farms. Taking advantage of their independence, state farms have been introducing genuine changes in their production structure which they have been adopting more effectively to local natural and economic conditions. This has led, among other things, to an increase in the acreage devoted to the cultivation of cereals and rape which has been achieved as a result of a reduction in the acreage devoted to the cultivation of fodder crops. As far as livestock raising is concerned, a closed cycle with respect to cattle and hog breeding is being introduced on a large scale. The practice of raising livestock in subsidiary premises has been discontinued and that of raising livestock where production costs were shockingly high has been abandoned.

Management is becoming more effective and workers' collectives have been seeking organizational solutions which would ensure higher incomes.

In order to remove any obstacles to a complete implementation of a new economic and financial system in state farms and avoid making the kind of mistakes which were made in the past with respect to the implementation of regulations granting complete self-management to RSP [expansion unknown, possibly agricultural production cooperatives] and Agricultural Circles Cooperatives [SKR], the Agricultural Commission reached the conclusion that it is of essential importance that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy make ad hoc corrections leading to a more effective adaptation of the new system to present realities while ensuring that the economic mechanisms governing production in state farms are preserved.

Announcement of New Legal Regulations

It was decided that by 1 December 1981 the departments concerned should issue the necessary executory instructions with respect to the Council of Ministers' resolution concerning the economic and financial system relating to state farms and that they should ensure that appropriate executory instructions for RSP and SKR are prepared on time. Adaptation of bank services to the state farms' financial system is a matter of urgency. In view of an ill-balanced market of means of production it was decided to maintain provisionally their distribution for socialized agriculture and ensure a closer connection between those supplies and the scale of sales of agricultural products to the state. It was pointed out that it would be a good idea to introduce a system which would provide for an equalization of the costs of agricultural production under less favorable farming conditions.

It was suggested that an amended land tax should play such a role.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEW

On Party Activities

LD241006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] "To Be Oneself and Act Together" is the title of an interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the party Central Committee, published in TRYBUNA LUDU. Here is an excerpt from what Kazimierz Barcikowski had to say on the party's current activities.

In our activities we must refer back to the ninth congress which unequivocally came out for thoroughgoing and lasting changes in the state system and methods of exercising powers. This is an expression of correct understanding of democracy as a natural and essential element of socialism, as a striving to expand the base from which the state is governed and as an expression to develop the self-managing forms of national economy management. The object is to act not to weaken the state, but to strengthen it, said Kazimierz Barcikowski. Within our system only a democratic and law-abiding state can be strong, can withstand social upheavals. Only such a state can pinpoint and efficiently resolve unavoidable conflicts and ease unavoidable contradictions within society. After last August there was talk of the humility of the party. There is no such choice: Humility or pride, said Kazimierz Barcikowski. A humble party is good for nothing as far as the working class, the nation and the country are concerned. In much the same way, this goes for a proud party, an arrogant party. What we need is sobriety, realism, capacity for self-assessment, belief in our own strength, courage in defending the principles and in continuing dialogue.

On Democracy

LD241030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Let me begin with the interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski -- already mentioned in our first press review -- entitled "To Be Oneself and Act Together," (?published in) TRYBUNA LUDU. Here is an excerpt from Kazimierz Barcikowski's conversation pertaining to democracy.

It is true to say that we must, all of us, learn democracy from each other. At the same time, we must bear in mind that democracy means not only freedoms, but also social discipline. It means not just the right motto to have one's own views, but also the duty to be tolerant. It means respect for the law and discharging one's duties. [Word indistinct] super centralism [words indistinct] said Kazimierz Barcikowski, frustrates [word indistinct] of democracy since it makes it impossible to implement jointly adapted agreements. Today we offer partnership on [words indistinct] foundations to all forces of reason and responsibility. The only limitation is the antisocialist attitude. Such anti-socialist forces are today more and more openly active and [remainder of sentence indistinct].

PARTY OFFICIALS MEET WITH REGIONAL LEADERS

Olszowski Meets ZMS Chairman

LD240932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Warsaw between Stefan Olszowski and the leadership of the Central Board of the ZMS [Union of Socialist Youth]. Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the ZMS, stressed that the heterogenous youth organization wants to participate more fully than hitherto in the socialist transformation of the country and in the shaping of the attitudes of young people, and referred to the glorious chapters in the history of the worker and youth movement. One of the more important instruments of this activity are the mass media; the youth press and youth editorial offices of the radio and television play a particularly significant role. Many critical assessments were made with regard to them in the course of the meeting, especially for [passage indistinct]. Stefan Olszowski stressed that the mass media must coparticipate to a larger extent than hitherto in the socialist upbringing of young people, and support better the activity of the ZMS and other youth organizations.

Milewski Meets Steelworkers

LD232321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Mirosław Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, stayed today at the Bierut steelworks in Częstochowa. During the meeting the steelworkers of Częstochowa addressed many questions to Mirosław Milewski concerning the rule of law in our country and the struggle against the anti-state activity which strikes at our country's interests.

Mirosław Milewski said that the party consistently stands on the ground of renewal and the national accord and that strict observance of the rule of law is one of the more important elements of this renewal. He also said that it is essential for the whole community to support the forces of law and order which are at present working under very difficult conditions.

Gdansk Railwaymen Discussions

LD231534 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 23 Nov (PAP) -- Włodzimierz Mokrzyński, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Janusz Kamiński, minister of transport, met party and economic activists of the Polish State Railways terminal in Gdynia, and representatives of railwaymen from the Gdansk and Tożew state railway enterprises. The railwaymen stressed in the discussion the lack of clearly defined concepts of a reform in the railways and the consequences [words indistinct].

The sluggardly rate at which work forces' postulates submitted in the course of the post-August discussions in work enterprises are being implemented was mentioned.

Defining his attitude towards the questions asked, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak stressed that the primary task of the party is unity of action and implementation of the resolutions of the plenary sessions of the Central Committee and the Politburo. Combating the opponents of socialism, anarchy, speculation and bureaucracy is the main task.

Orzechowski at Skierniewice

AU230904 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski at the 16 November plenum of the Skierniewice PZPR Voivodship Committee]

[Text] M. Orzechowski spoke on the role of the party in the current situation. He discussed problems connected with the conception of the national accord front as a converging point of all those who profess the principles of the Constitution and the political system of the Polish People's Republic.

He said inter alia that the permanent basis of the front of national agreement should be the participation of the workers at the very foreground -- the factories. M. Orzechowski described the front of national agreement as an ally of those forces which accept the basic principles of the socialist system. Nevertheless he warned that there would be no room in it for those who treat the front as a screen for the gradual dismemberment of the socialist system in Poland. He said that the key to solving our country's inflated problems was the party itself, although it is now in a difficult situation. He stressed that the party must be the center of the initiatives which will rally the working people. He recognized, however, that the party must outperform Solidarity as a condition for its guiding role. The party, he said, is not an aim in itself, but should be the servant of the working people and the voice of their will. This indicates that nothing which concerns the workers may be outside the scope of the party. He stressed that a party recovering its political and ideological identity is necessary to all Poles.

ORGANIZATIONS STATE SUPPORT FOR ACCORD FRONT

LD240840 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] An idea of forming a national agreement front continues to be discussed nationwide. Different political and social organizations express convictions that the front is a must.

Recently, PUWP members of the Zielona Gora four largest party factory organizations sent a letter to the PUWP CC saying that they sincerely and warmly approach the idea and grant it their patriotic support. They also expressed hope that the front will rally all the progressive social forces and will gain support only when promoting the country's renewal in the spirit of socialism.

Words of support also came from the PUWP executive in Gorzow Wielkopolski, from the Rzeszow Club of the Intelligentsia, the Polish Librarians' Union and other organizations.

The Solidarity Gdansk chapter at its recent meeting said that it is imperative for all the social forces in Poland to reach agreement in order to pull the country out of the crisis. The signing of the national agreement has to be preceded by an all-union consultation on the choice of the concept of the agreement and the ways and conditions of its realization, they said, adding that the programme of the agreement has to be consistent with the programmatic resolution of the Solidarity first national congress.

ZSL CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES AIMS WITH OFFICIALS

Meets Education Minister

LD240007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Today a meeting took place between the ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman Roman Malinowski, and Minister of Education and Training Prof Bleslaw Faron. Topical issues of education in the rural areas were discussed, giving particular consideration to the social, everyday and living conditions of teachers. The need was stressed for broadening the issues of the peasants' movement in the programs of teaching history and of civic training.

Meets Broadcasting Chairman

LD240020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting was held today between Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and Wladyslaw Loranc, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The meeting dealt with the presentation of ZSL activity in the mass media, including the presentation of the program and ideological declaration as adopted at the sixth supreme committee plenum, and of the widespread discussion by local ZSL bodies on the eve of the Ninth ZSL Extraordinary Congress.

Sunday television and radio programs for farmers on the basis of suggestions received from farmers were also discussed. The need was stressed for action in the mass media to reconstruct the social and economic links of industry and agriculture, town and countryside, and the consolidation of the peasants' and workers' alliance.

DESPERATE MAN FORCES MEETING WITH FISZBACH

LD231622 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] [Dateline not received] -- A scene which resembled a crime fiction movie took place on Sunday in front of the Gdansk PZPR voivodship committee building. A passenger in a taxi, who was carrying a grenade, terrorized the taxi driver and then demanded a talk with Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. The meeting was held after the grenade had been put aside. It transpired that this unusual petitioner wanted to force consent for permission to construct a house on his brother's garden allotment in Wislinka, where he and four other families lived. The grenade used by the desperado, Jerzy Co, was, in fact, a training grenade. The prosecutor's office is investigating the incident.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES KPN CONCEPTS

LD231438 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Nov (PAP) -- (?The acronym) KPN may be translated more aptly as confederation of irresponsible politicking, than what it actually stands for, i.e. Confederation of Independent Poland, says the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The paper strongly criticised the "extremely reactionary slogans and political conceptions of KPN, its chauvinism directed against Poland's closest neighbours and allies, whose assistance is not only imperative for Poland as a guarantee of peace and security, but whose cooperation is especially needed right now, in order to lead the country out of the crisis. In the present circumstances the chauvinistic conceptions harboured by KPN are an expression of suicidal adventurism, total lack of political co-responsibility for the fate of the nation and country.

"These conceptions," went on the army daily, "are an extension of the foreign policy traditions of bourgeois interwar governments, and the emigre government. Those policies had led to the defeat in the 1939 defence war against Nazi Germany, and then to the tragedy of the Warsaw uprising in 1944. It seems that the followers of KPN leader, Leszek Moczulski, learned nothing from those bitter lessons. We cannot permit, however, the irresponsible actions of those people to threaten the interests of the entire nation and state," the daily concluded, admitting earlier that it is the court of justice which will assess KPN activities in the light of Polish law.

'ALARMING' FIGURES, 'ECONOMIC COLLAPSE' VIEWED

LD222054 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 22 Nov 81

[By PAP commentator Henryk Borucinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov (PAP) -- The Polish trade figures disclosed at the Council of Ministers Economic Committee session on Friday are alarming. They show that this year's scaledown export plan is not being fulfilled.

Over the past ten months of the present year a further drop in the exports has been recorded. In comparison with the like period of 1980, the export to hard currency countries has diminished by 23.8 percent, or by about 1.5 billion dollars.

Out of such shrinking export revenues Poland must pay this year, in spite of the debt reschedule, 4.3 billion dollars to service the credits. Moreover, 15 percent of the hard currency available must be spent to import food.

This means altogether that no money will be left at all for the import of raw and intermediate materials.

Thus, the most painful moment has come for Poland to realize that without exports there can be no economic life. We are providing to political economists a most interesting material for a study into the economic collapse of a highly industrialized country with rich natural resources.

The overcoming of the situation requires almost a miracle. The miracle must consist in increasing the imports of raw materials and intermediate materials to enable Polish industry to start working at full capacity. The question is how to finance the imports. He who finds the answer to this question will find the way out of the crisis.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD232331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Preparations for the introduction -- from 1 January 1982 -- of the economic reform was the subject of the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, held under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. The meeting examined the preliminary proposals concerning the principles of the functioning of state enterprises in 1982, which will, at the same time, constitute the basis of the introduction of the reform. The economic committee acquainted itself with the views and suggestions of 100 enterprises which have been consulted with regard to the proposed principles and with regard to the general systemic solutions concerning the economic reform.

Within the sphere of financing the development of enterprises the meeting recognized as just the argument put forward by enterprises with regard to the need for leaving all of their depreciation fund at their disposal, with the proviso that the object of any expenditure would be clearly defined. With respect to 1982 it was assumed that, taking into account the limited investment capacities, a certain small proportion of depreciation should be passed over to the state budget.

The economic committee has also approved the proposal that the Christmas bonus, known as the 13th monthly salary, be included in the enterprises' own costs. The committee also adopted a decision that the compensation for the increase in the cost of living be included in the economic financial system of the enterprise. Much time was devoted to the question of the supply of raw and other materials in 1982, including, in particular, the safeguarding of the implementation of the programs of operations, and the formulation of major production tasks from the point of view of society and the national economy.

The Economic Committee also examined a set of draft bills, the adoption of which will -- along with the bills already passed by the Sejm on state enterprises and on the self-management of employees -- create the legal and systematic basis for the introduction and functioning of the economic reform. This refers to draft bills on planning in the national economy, on management of finances of state enterprises, on the taxation of state-owned economic units, on prices, on the authorization to conduct foreign trade and on the banking law. The Economic Committee has decided to submit the adopted proposals of legal acts, with amendments, for examination by the Council of Ministers.

STATEMENT ON SMALL PRODUCTION PRICE INCREASES

AU191655 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Small Production Prices -- The Government Press Bureau's Statement"]

[Text] In the past few weeks, the government as well as many editorial press, radio and television offices have been receiving reports about considerable increases in the prices asked for the goods and services supplied by small production enterprises, production cooperatives and artisans. Those reports express the public's disapproval of or even indignation at the increased prices asked for the goods and services supplied by small production. Most often people blame the government, the state price commission as well as the departments and industrial associations run by the government for this state of affairs.

In that connection, the Government Press Bureau has been authorized to issue the following statement:

In line with society's will, which has been frequently expressed by all trade unions in last year's accords signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and in other accords, as well as by the Ninth PZPR Congress resolutions and the Sejm decrees, for some months now the government has been working on the economic reform, which is based on three main premises: independence, self-management and self-financing of economic organizations.

Small production is that sector of the economy in which new principles of performance -- including the new principles of fixing prices in line with the assumptions of the economic reform -- came into force as of 8 June 1981 by virtue of Decree 112 issued by the Council of Ministers.

In practice, this means that as of 8 June 1981 all the previous powers to fix prices by the State Price Commission, ministers, voivodas, managers of the leading industrial associations and so on, were annulled. From the moment when the economic reform is valid in small production, the individual units of this production fix their prices independently, which means that -- in lieu of the present prices -- they can fix their own new prices (lower or higher than the present ones) without having to ask for permission or the opinion of a state body. The only exception to this are prices of basic foods produced by small production -- foods such as bread, wheat flour, groats, macaroni, pork, beef, veal, processed meat, slaughter poultry, sugar, salt, lard, fat bacon, milk for consumption, cheeses, butter and margarine. The Council of Ministers deals and will deal with fixing and controlling those prices in small production as well.

However, the reports that prices have been greatly increased in small production and handicrafts concern entirely different sectors; namely, services -- mainly laundry, hairdressing, cosmetic and tailoring services -- and industrial articles such as footwear, small items of furniture, household equipment, decorative articles, souvenirs and some processed fruit and vegetables. Since those articles and services do not belong to the category of the aforementioned basic foodstuffs whose prices are fixed and controlled by the Council of Ministers, the government cannot interfere with these prices because this would constitute an illegitimate interference with the powers of the independent, self-managing and self-financing economic organizations. The government not only shares the concern of the public that the prices asked for by small production -- these prices are profitable for producers and purveyors of services -- tend to lower the people's standards, but also expresses its disapproval of such price practices. The government appeals to the cooperative self-management groups, to self-managing handicraft groups and to all trade unions operating in small production to watch -- in line with their powers and with the general social interest in mind -- over the correct development of prices in their economic units, to control the reasons for price hikes and to prevent price changes that hit at living standards, especially those of the poorest families.

The government is convinced that this explanatory statement will meet with understanding on the part of the officials in the self-management groups and in the trade unions in small production.

GOVERNMENT 'DETERMINED' TO BEGIN ECONOMIC REFORM

LD221552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] An interview given to PAP by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform Minister Wladyslaw Balka, draws (?a great deal of) attention. Replying to accusations to the effect that the government is withdrawing from the reform or is postponing it, Professor Baka said the following: These accusations are well known to us. Some of them are advanced, even with (?essentially) good intentions [word indistinct] (?knowledge) by certain scientists and publicists. I would thus like to recall once again, Minister Baka said, the declaration made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the last Sejm session that the government is determined to introduce economic reform on 1 January 1982 regardless of the conditions in which we find ourselves.

GOVERNMENT-CHURCH COMMISSION DISCUSSES PAPAL VISIT

LD232232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Today, a meeting was held of the Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate. It heard a report on the situation in the country.

The problem of setting up a council of national accord was discussed.

The Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the episcopate expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by the Holy Father, John Paul II, of the episcopate's invitation for a further visit to Poland in August next year. The commission held preliminary discussions on issues connected with assuring worthy conditions for this visit, including the preparation of Czestochowa for the celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the monastery at Jasna Gora.

This set of problems will be continued at the next sessions of the commission.

SILESIA MINERS WORK ON FREE SATURDAY 21 NOV

'Record Number' of Miners

LD211212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] We have had some cheering news from Silesia today. A record number of miners extracting coal on a free Saturday voluntarily came to work on the first shift today. All extraction (?faces) are working in the great majority of coal mines. In the Katowice coal mine the first shift has as many miners working as on a normal workday. There is a forecast of high extraction.

Today's coal is very necessary. It is a pity, though, that it cannot all be sent immediately to its customers. Thus, the miners have scheduled railroad cars for today to carry almost 200,000 tons of coal. However, there were problems this morning connected with a lack of empty coal cars. As a result of a breakdown in the region of Tarnowskie Gory, the necessary railroad cars did not reach Silesia this morning. Therefore, some coal had to be sent to the mine's storage heaps. Tomorrow, or on Monday at the latest, it will be loaded and sent inland.

60 Percent of Workforce

LD221608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Summary] Sixty percent of the workforce worked voluntarily on the first shift in hard coal mines yesterday. Seventy-five percent of those worked directly at the coal face.

Coal Extraction Figures

LD221610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Last Saturday miners working on a completely voluntary basis extracted over 283,350 tons of hard coal. That is over 12,000 tons more than on Saturday, 14 November.

OBODOWSKI MEETS WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING LEADERS

LD240004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski met with the leadership of the Main Board of the Union of Vocational Training Establishments. The subject of the meeting was the preparations of the union of these establishments for requalification courses for employees transferred to other branches of the national economy. This task is becoming extremely important in connection with the planned economic reform. The Union of Vocational Training Establishments is at present training people in more than 500 professions and specializations.

OBODOWSKI ON NEED FOR WORK TO SURMOUNT CRISIS

PM201523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 81 p 5

[JM report: "We Divide What Has Been Produced"]

[Text] Deputy Premier Dr Janusz Obodowski, chief of the Operational Anticrisis Headquarters, has granted an interview to INTERPRESS reporter Aldona Lukomska. We publish here under the most important passages from this interview.

The activities of the Operational Anticrisis Headquarters [OAH], the deputy premier stated, mainly boils down to ad hoc steps and moves relating to the most urgent matters either needed immediately or likely to be needed in the near future. Surely no one could have expected the OAH either to immediately fill the empty shelves, or ensure the production of several additional millions tons of coal or resolve the problem of loan repayments. We are working in an extremely difficult economic situation and can divide only what has been produced. And, after all, our production has continually decreased. This is why the main and most important task facing the OAH is that of ensuring that an already extremely short blanket is arranged in such a way that it is more or less equally short for all, that electricity cuts are reduced to a minimum, that the entire transport system is not immobilized and that the essential economic sectors operate as effectively as possible under the circumstances. We must concentrate our means on selected targets. However, our possibilities are continually diminishing. Nothing else could be expected in view of the fact that mining work has stopped, no sulfur is being produced and no stockings are being made for the winter. Everything is happening in the sphere of economic management, which is increasingly difficult to control.

Explaining the problem of the reduction in coal supplies for cement plants, which has brought some enterprises to a standstill, the deputy premier stated that, despite a disastrous fall in coal production, it is necessary to ensure coal for the food industry, for power stations and for heating homes and hospitals. The construction department realized at the beginning of the year that investments had to be curtailed. This is logically connected with a reduction in the resources earmarked in view of the reduced processing but, during the first three quarters of the year, virtually nothing has been done with respect to organization, technology, employment and the more effective utilization of cement. However, with a view to helping the cement industry, despite all this it has been decided to reduce coal exports by 200,000 tons.

That coal could have enabled us to obtain dollars which might have been used for importing meat. We have continually sought to obtain foreign exchange. To be able to purchase meat we have again begun -- out of necessity -- to sell Polish vodka in "Pewex." It was a hard decision to make, but it had to be made. The Soviet Union will also help us to provide meat for the market by supplying 30,000 tons in the course of this year. However, Deputy Premier Obodowski stated, imports will not resolve the problem. Meanwhile the system governing the purchase of cattle for slaughter has broken down completely, despite a price increase. We have started supplying additional goods for the rural market. Will this help? And if it does, for how long?

Only a general reform of retail prices cannot improve the situation. Let us realize this as soon as possible. In the immediate future it will be necessary to increase the price of alcohol and gasoline while neither maintaining nor extending price control; in no country has price control proved successful.

No piecemeal dealing with problems in a situation where the inflation rate has gradually been mounting can give any positive results. This means that only a general solution to the problem of prices can lead to the appearance of some goods on the shelves. Any more significant increase in supplies of goods will occur only as production increases. This can be achieved through an increase in productivity -- provided it increases faster than wages, and not the other way around.

On the subject of energy resources the deputy premier emphasized that a reasonably detailed program for cuts at production enterprises has been prepared with a view to ensuring that such cuts are planned in such a way as to minimize losses. Every enterprise should be aware of the days and hours when cuts are to be made. We have also suggested to enterprises, the deputy premier stated, that they should work Saturdays, when the consumption of energy is less, and that the workforce should get a day off on some other day instead. Some enterprises have agreed to such a change.

Referring to activities undertaken by the OAH in connection with the approaching winter, Deputy Premier Obodowski stated: We will not have it easy in the winter, but what I fear most are strikes. I believe, however, that the need to pull through in such a difficult period will induce people to act, that it will generate the desire to work and that no more strikes will occur. What we need most is peace, work and a modicum of initiative.

'LEAK' ON REAGAN'S SPEECH REPORTED 18 NOV

AU201346 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Nov 81 p 4

[PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski dispatch: "A Press 'Leak' on Reagan's Speech -- Washington Reassures Europe"]

[Text] Washington -- The Washington press has published unusual information; namely, reports on the main theses of President Reagan's speech devoted to foreign policy. The unusual nature of this information is that the speech will not be delivered until Wednesday [18 November]. It is most obvious that the "leak" has been engineered to give the speech the greatest publicity possible and to create a special atmosphere around it.

The purpose of the speech is also unusual, because it is said that the President will put forward a whole series of proposals concerning the disarmament dialogue with the Soviet Union, in particular proposals to halt the strategic armaments in Europe. Most obviously the White House has decided that the most important of those proposals should be "revealed" just before Reagan's speech, because the Washington POST and other dailies as well as TV stations reported in their newscasts on Tuesday that the president has proposed that the program for stationing of the Pershing medium-range missiles in Western Europe should be halted in exchange for the Soviet elimination of the existing system of the SS-20 missiles.

If this proposal really does constitute the basic platform of Reagan's speech, we can already say that his speech will contain nothing new, and this is how the U.S. press is commenting on the case. The U.S. side has already proposed on many occasions that the SS-20 missile system should be liquidated in exchange for halting the installation of the Pershing missiles. Even the commentators who are favorably disposed toward the administration stress that the proposal is unrealistic because its implementation would undermine the present balance of power. It is a proposal for one-sided disarmament of the Soviet side, and will, of course, not be accepted.

The U.S. press commentaries note that Reagan's speech will be addressed not so much to Moscow as to the West European capitals. Washington is becoming increasingly concerned about the antinuclear and anti-armament movement spreading in Western Europe, especially in the FRG. People here believe that the administration wants to launch an entire offensive to counter the prevailing mood in Western Europe, especially the anti-American mood, which is well known in the United States.

Press Views Proposals

LD201406 Warsaw PAP in English 1128 GMT 20 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov (PAP) -- Reactions to Reagan's missile proposals and prospects for Soviet-U.S. disarmament negotiations is the most extensive foreign report. The Reagan offer is given a critical evaluation in newspaper dispatches sent in by foreign correspondents.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY New York correspondent wrote of a lack of realism in President Reagan's latest proposals on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe. The same daily's Bonn correspondent said the FRG politicians are aware that the USSR cannot approve the conditions suggested by the U.S.

"No realistically thinking man can expect the Soviet Union to accept the proposals which boil down to a demand of a unilateral resignation from arms already deployed," wrote Kazimierz Bilanow from New York.

But, the author pointed out, "even if the submitted proposals are unacceptable for the Soviet Union, the President for the first time speaks more precisely about the need to resume the American-Soviet talks on arms reduction in Europe and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, SALT," and this is "the only brighter side of Reagan's proposal."

The daily's Bonn correspondent Zbigniew Ramotowski underlined unanimously favourable reaction of Bonn politicians to President Reagan's proposals. Putting aside realism of these propositions, Bonn is pleased by "the very fact of declared good will to negotiate."

"The federal government feels ressurged in its position. As is suggested in Bonn it was due to the federal government's efforts supported by West European allies, that also Washington expressed in a binding manner a will to negotiate," the correspondent wrote.

PREVIEW, REACTION TO BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT MEETING

PAP Previews Meeting

LD211356 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 21 Nov 81

[By Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Nov (PAP) -- Leonid Brezhnev is arriving in Bonn this Sunday for a four-day working visit, his third trip to the Federal Republic of Germany. The latest Soviet-West German summit talks were held in Moscow in the summer of 1980.

The regular and frequent contacts between the leaders of both countries result from the fact that their relations "largely condition stable peace in Europe," as Leonid Brezhnev put it in a recent interview for the weekly DER SPIEGEL.

The Brezhnev-Schmidt talks in Bonn will centre on bilateral and international issues.

The bilateral Soviet-FRG relations are based on a successful development of economic relations. For many years, the FRG has been the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the capitalist states, while the USSR is the FRG's top trading partner among the socialist countries.

This sphere of Soviet-FRG relations is not devoid of spectacular elements. It is not ruled out that during the Brezhnev visit both states will sign a billions-worth contract which will assure the FRG annually of 10 billion cubic metres of natural gas via a pipeline 5 thousand kilometres long.

Arms and disarmament problems are generally believed to fill most of the Brezhnev-Schmidt talks.

The West German chancellor, striving to cushion off the doubts, skepticism and impatience within his own party in the face of Washington's hard line prior to the Geneva negotiations, points to his indisputable contribution in persuading Reagan to agree to negotiate with the USSR, and he is trying to imply that both sides have adopted a maximalistic position, which is a normal thing in negotiating practice.

It is to mean that Schmidt does not regard the Reagan speech as Washington's final word. Schmidt's attitude also indicates that he is full of uncertainties as to how large his freedom of manoeuvre can be, in the face of the rigid stance held by the American ally.

The chancellor's dilemma consists in the fact that if he lends unconditional support to the U.S., he will not quell the revolt with the SPD and FDP ranks against the NATO "rearmament" decision of December 1979.

It is worth reminding in this connection that after returning from Moscow last year, Helmut Schmidt himself stated (quote after DER SPIEGEL of Nov 2, 1981) that "no expert in the Western world had any doubts that when the talks on the European theatre weapons begin, the Soviet Union, in view of its security interests, will have to demand that they cover also the forebased system".

This position is in obvious contradiction to the one that the chancellor adopted last Wednesday as he gave his support to Reagan who, in fact, had demanded that the USSR unilaterally dismantle its medium-range nuclear delivery missiles without reciprocal measures by the Western side.

The West Germans, including Chancellor Schmidt, realize that in the event of a nuclear conflict in Europe, which Reagan has not ruled out in his latest statements, the FRG would be exposed to a holocaust. Hence, what choice will the West German leader make, when he opens his talks with Leonid Brezhnev on Monday?

U.S. Media Reaction

LD230938 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[By PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 23 Nov (PAP) -- "Leonid Brezhnev's visit in Bonn is followed with close attention and evident anxiety by U.S. administration. The forthcoming Brezhnev-Schmidt talks came up today for the subject of many commentaries in American newspapers and TV programmes.

"First and foremost, it is expected in Washington that during his stay in Bonn, Brezhnev will continue the Soviet diplomatic offensive for a wide-ranging disarmament dialogue, especially in the sphere of limiting strategic armaments in Europe.

"American commentaries do not conceal fears that Brezhnev's proposals may fall on a conducive ground and meet with an interest in the FRG. In this context, the opinion prevails that the Soviet Union visit and the way it is reported in the Western press may seriously harm the four-point disarmament proposals plan put forward on Wednesday by President Reagan.

The fact that Reagan's proposals did not help pacify moods in Western Europe has also aroused concern. The anti-nuclear rally in Amsterdam, the largest in Holland and one of the largest in the whole of Western Europe held just three days after Reagan's speech, at which its participants rejected and strongly criticized everything Reagan proposed, is considered by the U.S. administration as a proof of their fears.

EUROPEAN TU CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD231510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The fourth All-European Trade Union Conference, devoted to the theme trade unions and new technology, has opened in Geneva. Delegations from the socialist and capitalist countries are taking part. Among the Polish delegates are representatives of the Autonomous Trade Unions Confederation. The union's delegation has been charged with presenting a negative assessment to the forum of the policy governing the flow of technology to other countries.

During the seventies and in Poland in particular, the multi-nationals frequently introduced technology which was out of date, harmful and a danger to health and which polluted the environment. The technology was also often anti-humanitarian in that it made man work even harder.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI RECEIVED BY JARUZELSKI

LD232118 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] There have been talks at the office of the Council of Ministers between the Polish and Hungarian deputy premiers: Jerzy Ozdowski and Jozsef Marjai. They are cochairmen of the Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Special attention during the talks was devoted to the exchange of goods and, particularly to the possibilities of increasing the commercial turnover between the two countries in 1982. The Polish side is interested in processed agricultural produce and market goods. The talks also touched on the ways of developing industrial cooperation and particularly participation in joint production schemes as well as in the specialization of production in the motor industry. Both sides expressed their views on the possibilities of harnessing unengaged production capacities at certain industrial enterprises in Poland, as well as on implementing investment schemes which have been launched but remain uncompleted.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. Economic relations between the two countries and the possibility of their further expansion were discussed. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Ozdowski and Hungarian Ambassador to Poland Jozsef Garamvolgyi.

CZYREK MEETING WITH LORD CARRINGTON REPORTED

LD210904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek made a 1-day visit to London yesterday and held talks with British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

They discussed among other things world economic problems and the situation in Poland. Lord Carrington gave an assurance concerning support for the efforts of the Polish Government designed to resolve the political and economic problems of our state.

Czyrek Comments on UK Visit

LD212030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Interview granted by Foreign Minister Czyrek on 21 November to an unidentified reporter at Okęcie International Airport upon his return from a visit to Great Britain -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your visit to London was very short, Mr Minister, but was it a fruitful visit?

[Answer] Well, that is always the most important question. What differentiates this 1-day working visit to Great Britain from others is the fact that this is the third Polish-British meeting this year. This is evidence of the intensive Polish-British dialogue, both on international and bilateral issues. Well, this time, during this short visit, we concentrated particularly on bilateral relations, especially economic relations; but, undoubtedly other issues also played an important role. (?What perhaps differentiates) the result of this visit from others is the statement by Minister Carrington on behalf of the British Government. He said that the British Government supports the Polish Government in its efforts to overcome the political and economic crisis in Poland. This shows an understanding of the significance of a normalization of [words indistinct] for the European situation.

[Question] You also met the Labor Party leader.

[Answer] Yes. That was a very friendly meeting. We discussed the longstanding and fruitful contacts between our party and the Labour Party. It is particularly significant that during the talks both sides concentrated on the parties' cooperation in the current international situation. Both sides stressed that in this situation the cause of peace, an end to the arms race, a return to the spirit of Helsinki, in other words, to the policy of strengthening security and cooperation, is of fundamental significance.

The current development of the peace movement, the antinuclear movement in Western Europe testifies that this platform plays a growing role in the political life of Great Britain, too. After all, the movement is dictated by the unfavorable development of the international situation and obviously the necessity of increasing efforts on behalf of the defense of detente. I think that the talks in Great Britain also served this end.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU232056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On Monday November 23, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council of the Working People the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People started proceedings in Bucharest.

Alongside Nicolae Ceausescu there were present in the Presidium of the meeting members of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Working People.

There were present in the hall members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government.

Participating as guests in the plenary meeting were cadres of the leadership of ministries and central institutions, party and state activists, mass and civic activists, newsmen.

The proceedings were opened by Nicolae Ceausescu.

The agenda included:

- The report of the government before the National Council of the Working People, on the implementation of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1981.
- The report on the practical implementation of the indications set by the party general secretary, the chairman of the National Council of the Working People, Nicolae Ceausescu, included in the exposition to the second congress of the working people's councils, reference to the enhancement of the role played by the collective management bodies at all levels and the strengthening of the workers' self-management.
- The draft single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1982.
- The programme regarding the self-management and self-supply by territorial units in view of ensuring agricultural, animal and vegetable products for the population over the 1981-1982 period. The programme regarding the supply to the population over the fourth quarter 1981 and the first half of 1982.
- The bill on the organization and management of the state-owned socialist units as well as on their functioning according to the workers' self-management and economic-financial self-administration.
- The bill on the congress of the working people's councils, the National Council of the Working People, the conferences of the council of the working people and the county councils of the working people in industry, constructions, transports, the circulation of goods and finances.

The first item on the agenda was presented by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, and the second was presented by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Working People.

Within the general debates of the plenary meeting numerous participants in the proceedings took the floor.

During the afternoon, the proceedings unfolded by speciality sections. The participants in the debates examined responsibly and exigently, critically and self-critically, the results scored in fulfilling the plan of the first year of the quinquennium in industry, constructions, transports and in other fields of activity.

Pointing to the achievements, the speakers highlighted that these achievements were not on a par with the conditions created, the technical and human possibilities of the economic units they work in. They criticized severely a series of drawbacks manifest in the organization and unfolding of work, which led to the unfulfillment of some plan indicators, and proposed concrete, efficient solutions and measures for the undelayed liquidation of the existing shortcomings, for coping with lags, for raising the whole activity onto a higher qualitative level, for the settlement of all the questions posed by the development of the national economy over 1981-1985. At the same time, the participants in the debates analyzed the activity of the collective management bodies, emphasizing the necessity to further improve the work style and methods, so that those bodies should exercise the important tasks incumbent on them, at all levels, and highly efficiently.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People continue.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS SESSION

Executive Bureau Changes

AU232101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding, started in Bucharest on November 23. It is attended by over 1,000 members of the council and invitees.

The agenda of the plenary meeting includes the report on the carrying through of the 1981 plan on agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water husbanding, technical-organizational and economic and financial measures for the carrying through of the 1982 state plan, the debate on the bill on the endorsement of the plan of development of agriculture and food industry in 1982, the programme on territorial self-management and self-supply for supplying the population's supply in the 4th quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982, as well as other programmes and draft normative acts.

The plenum elected Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, to the office of first vice-chairman of the National Council and chairman of the Executive Bureau, to replace Angelo Miculescu, and elected Angelo Miculescu, president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences to the office of vice-chairman of the Executive Bureau, to replace Nicolae Giosan.

Likewise, released from the executive office were Maxim Berghianu, Marin Constantin, Constantin Istrate, Eftimie Vasilescu and Ion Dida. Executives of the relevant ministry were elected to replace them as members of the Executive Bureau.

Ion Ceausescu, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Constanta Balint were elected secretaries of the National Council.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding, delivered the report included at the first item on the agenda.

The plenary meeting analyzed in full responsibility the fulfillment of the plan with vegetable and animal production in 1981, pointing to the progress scored in numerous state and cooperative farm units, illustrated by bigger quantities of foodstuffs than in the previous years, by their increased contribution to the making of the state stock. At the same time, it was shown that as a result of failing to observe the plant density and the farm technologies, the rhythm of the best periods for operations, and also owing to deficiencies in the organization of production and work, the plan tasks were not completely fulfilled in several counties.

The debates on the draft plan for 1982 proved that its provisions reflected the resolutions of the twelfth party congress, the need for raising the entire agricultural activity onto a qualitatively superior plane, for achieving the new agrarian revolution in Romania.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting go on.

Bobu Reads Report

AU232109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Report on the report read by Chairman Emil Bobu at the 23 November session of the National Council of Agriculture]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the report presented in the first day of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Husbanding, Emil Bobu highlighted extensively the support the Romanian state granted for creating a strong technical and material base of agriculture that by backing the tenacious work of the peasants has helped the cereal production amount this year to over 20 million tons, the vegetables delivered to the state stock - to 2.2 million tons, the potatoes - to 1,156,000 tons. Crops have been greater than in 1980 with sugar beet, fruit, grapes. In the food industry the plan is expected to be exceeded in point of marketable production with oil, beer, bakery and other products.

The report is making a thorough analysis, in a highly critical and self-critical spirit, of the shortcomings manifest in many of the country's units and counties in this agricultural year. The incomplete fulfilment of the plan provisions with cereals, sunflower and sugar beets must be considered not so much a result of unfavourable climatic conditions and of shortcomings in supply, but first of all, of poor responsibility and exigence at various levels. Among the causes having led to vegetable productions smaller than the provisions of the plan, first of all is the failure to perform fall tilling on all areas, insecure density of plants per hectare, inadequate maintenance, and not in due time, of the cultures, failure to fertilize soil and spread pest killers.

The report mentions that although harvesting was performed over a shorter period of time this year, and under better circumstances, there have also been manifest deficiencies in the full-capacity use of the mechanical and transport means and great loss occurred during harvesting.

An important part of the report deals with zootechny, a sector that is paid great attention given the important role it is playing in a proper supply of the population, in ensuring raw materials for industry. Mentioning that this year either the animal breeding sector has not attained the main plan indices, the report mentions that both the leaderships of the units and the central and local agricultural bodies have failed to focus on the major problems of zootechny.

Next the report refers extensively to the place and role of experts in the activity of enhancing continuously the agricultural production, both vegetable and animal, to the work style and methods of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, of its territorial bodies, to the measures taken for stimulating the activity of the farm producers in noncooperativized zones. The report also presents the main orientations and guidelines of the country's economic and social development over the next year, mentioning that as concerns agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and the water husbanding the tasks are better set by territorial units, in tune with the development and updating of the technical and material base, with the need for a more efficient and rational use of this base and particularly of the land. The draft plan is making more marked the process of intensive development of agriculture, aiming at achieving great vegetable and animal production, at adequately supplying the population with farmfood produce and industry with raw materials, at meeting other needs of the national economy.

COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON REAGAN'S ARMS POLICY

AU231353 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 47/29 Nov 81 p 20

[S.T. article: "Again Statements and Specifications"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. President's fifth press conference has confirmed some opinions that had been circulating in the United States capital on domestic policy. However, the attention of observers, especially of foreign observers, focused on the answers regarding the U.S. foreign policy within the context of the controversial statements of the past weeks, which roused bewilderment and concern among allies.

A month ago the President stated that a limited nuclear conflict could be possible in Europe. In an interview given to the FRG television, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger tried to explain the "wrong interpretation" of that declaration, stressing that there is no "new U.S. doctrine whereby we wish a limited nuclear war in Europe...there is no project, no plan nor such a wish by anyone." The effect of Weinberger's words was negated by another statement made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig before Congress. According to Haig, NATO strategy also includes the possibility -- in the event of a conflict -- of detonating "a nuclear bomb for demonstration purposes." The defense secretary hastened to refute this, specifying that he did not know of the existence of such plans. And what does the President say? The head of the U.S. administration admitted that Haig's statements had led to a "certain confusion" in connection with the existence or nonexistence of such a possibility in NATO strategic plans. "Up to now I have not been able to receive an answer to that question," stated Ronald Reagan.

On the other hand, the U.S. President once again stated that the limitation of an eventual nuclear conflict is possible in order to avoid a confrontation on a world scale. In this context, it is obvious that the head of the U.S. administration thus wanted to eliminate the confusion and criticism stirred by his former statements whose seriousness and high level of danger are far from being removed. In trying now to lessen the negative reaction following his first statements, Ronald Reagan has expressed hopes that the coming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva will determine a cutback in nuclear weapons in Europe "to the lowest possible level." All in all, these statements confirm that the Republican administration continues to place special emphasis on the policy of arming. The antinuclear feelings, the statements and marches in Western Europe seem to have no impact on U.S. strategists, despite certain positions taken even in Washington. For instance, resigning Admiral Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the Defense Information Center, stated that the administration should take more seriously into account the antinuclear protests in Western Europe.

However, at the same time, the controversial statements by certain officials in the past weeks seem to indicate that, after 10 months, there is still no clear and unanimous viewpoint in U.S. foreign policy apart from the Washington statements that try to calm matters down, and there still exists a conflict of competence. As a matter of fact, shortly before the President's press conference rumors were circulating in connection with a cabinet reshuffle and the secretary of state complained to the press that "a highly responsible" official of the White House had been waging a "guerilla war" against him for several months. Haig and Richard Allen (presidential counselor for national security affairs) were summoned by Ronald Reagan, who asked them to end their differences, and official statements stressed that the team "is the best possible" team. But have those differences really been straightened out?

HIGHLIGHTS OF REAGAN, BREZHNEV STATEMENTS NOTED

AU231408 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 21 November carries on page 6 a 250-word report on the disarmament proposals issued by Leonid Brezhnev in his interview to DER SPIEGEL.

The report mentions the following points: Ban on nuclear experiments and on further manufacture of mass destruction weapons; cutback in NATO, U.S. and USSR missiles; moratorium on further missile deployment in Europe; continuation of the SALT process, and nuclear arms control.

The same SCINTEIA issue carries next to the above item a 200-word report on President Reagan's recent National Press Club speech, dealing with his proposals on: Parallel canceling of U.S. and USSR missiles in Europe; U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations; proposal to begin START negotiations; conventional arms parity in Europe, and a conference on reducing the risk of surprise attacks.

NATIONWIDE PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

AU231911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In 28 out of the 40 counties of Romania impressive marches of peace have taken place so far, concluded with big civic rallies and attended by hundreds of thousands of citizens of all ages and professions.

The participants vigorously declared against war, for the halting of the aberrant arms race, for urgent measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, for the nations' right to live in freedom and full security.

At the end of those broad demonstrations of peace, motions were adopted expressing full adhesion to President Nicolae Ceausescu's new peace initiative, to the home and foreign policy of collaboration and understanding among peoples promoted by the RCP and Socialist Romania, the wish to work for the building of a climate of cooperation and understanding on the European Continent and throughout the world.

At all the above-mentioned demonstrations representatives of the respective countries were designated to the big rally for peace to be held in the capital city of Romania soon.

Over 70 thousand working people of all ages and professions met in Piatra Neamt Municipality, the seat of Neamt County, traversed the main streets of the town, carrying panels and scanning slogans for peace and disarmament, and then participated in a impressive civic rally in the central square of the locality.

The same firm will to militate for peace, to oppose war was expressed during the big civic rally held in Bacau Municipality attended by over 60 thousand citizens of the county with the same name. In Tulcea Municipality, lying on the Danube bank, over 30 thousand people came from the entire country bearing the same name, demonstrated in the town's streets for peace and friendship among peoples. Over 50,000 Romanian, Magyar and German citizens in Sibiu county participated in a march for peace in the streets of the town of Sibiu gathering then in the Union Square to attend an impressive meeting. A big peace meeting took place in Bistrita Municipality where over 20 thousand people of Bistrita-Nasaud County met.

Marches and meetings for peace will take place today and in the next days in other counties of Romania too.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DPRK DELEGATION

Visits Two Factories 20 Nov

AU201943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 20, a parliamentary delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, paid a visit to the "23 August" enterprise of Bucharest. The same day, the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea saw round the big chemical plant of the "Azomures" combine in Tirgu Mures and had an interview with Nicolae Veres, first secretary of Mures County RCP Committee, chairman of the county people's council.

More on Visit

AU211931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The Delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Hwang Chang-Yop, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, saw round the cattle breeding research and production station of Tirgu Mures, the "23 August" wood-working enterprise of the same locality, sociocultural establishments in the Tirgu Mures municipality.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU232125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on November 23 the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talk, they evoked with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with stress on the fact that these relations -- relying on confidence, esteem, mutual regard, equality and mutual assistance, have known permanent development in harmony with the orientations and understandings set during summit Romanian-Korean meetings and talks. Both parties expressed the wish to take action for the amplification and deepening of the fruitful collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity, to the benefit of the two parties, states and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. In this context, they emphasized the role of parliaments in the better mutual acquaintance, in the promotion of the friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries.

The head of the Korean delegation sincerely thanked the party, government, the Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the steady support granted to the Korean people in the attainment of their ideals of peaceful reunification of the homeland.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed on the occasion the solidarity and active support of the RCP, Romanian Government and people to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of their homeland.

Discussed were also some current international issues and concern was expressed over the existing tension in the world consequent to the accumulation of still unsettled complex issues, to the obtaining conflict situations, to the manifestation of the imperialist and colonialist policy of strength and dictate, to the intensification of the arms race. Emphasis was placed on the need for intensifying the peoples' struggle for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the mistrust and conflicts in various parts of the world, for the cessation of the arms race, the switch over to firm measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for stopping the emplacement of new missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the existing ones, for halting the manufacturing of the neutron bomb, for the development of a climate of security, collaboration and understanding in Europe and the world over. They also highlighted the importance of liquidating the underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, meant to ensure the equitable collaboration among all states, as well as possibilities of speedier development of all states and especially of the lagging ones.

It was pointed out that the parliaments and parliamentarians must make greater contribution to the settlement of the problems facing mankind, in the interests of the peoples, of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world over.

The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

DPRK CONSUMERS' UNION DELEGATION VISITS 20 NOV

AU202035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 20, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, received (Han Zan Gyn), minister of internal trade, [as received] chairman of the Central Union of Consumers' cooperatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Questions were examined related to the development of commercial exchanges, to the diversification of cooperation in various fields of activity.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU201945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by its chairman (Han Zan Gyn), visited Romania these days.

The delegation conducted talks with Paul Niculescu, chairman of Centrocop [Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives] on the stage of bilateral collaboration and the prospects of its development in the ensuing period and visited commercial and productive units of the consumers' cooperatives in the Olt and Dolj counties.

On November 20, the leaders of the two organizations signed an agreement of collaboration for 1981-1985 which stipulates the development of commercial exchanges, cooperation in various domains of cooperative activity, exchange of experts.

ZANU-RCP PARTY AGREEMENT SIGNED 17 NOV

AU172040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 17 Nov 81

["Cooperation Agreement Between the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF)" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Nov (AGERPRES) -- This document signed in Bucharest on November 17 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe shows that the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front conventioned to develop the friendly collaboration between them on the basis of equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual support and respect, strict observance of their inalienable right to self-reliantly elaborate their political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with their own interests and the specific conditions in which each party carries on activity.

Under this mutual agreement -- the document shows -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front will have consultations and will exchange views between their representatives designated in this respect, on themes or questions of mutual interest regarding the development of bilateral relations, the evolution of the current international life, of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for liquidating underdevelopment, building a new international economic order and ensuring each people's right to embark on the road of economic and social progress, for a political, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, for extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and conflict, for detente, security and national independence, for disarmament, peace and collaboration among peoples.

The two parties will promote the exchanges of delegations, at various levels, as well as the study of the experience of the RCP and ZANU-PF in various domains, in view of a better mutual knowledge, of deepening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Likewise, the two parties will collaborate in training and specializing the cadres necessary for the party, state and economic activity, by granting training and specialization stipends.

They will stimulate the mutual exchange of information and materials regarding the ideological, political and socioeconomic activity and the activity of the RCP and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front carry on in other domains.

The document also stipulates that the Romanian Communist Party and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front will encourage the expansion and diversification of the bilateral relations between state institutions, mass and public organizations in the two countries and will promote a better mutual knowledge in the field of education, culture, science and technique etc, by means of books, films, exhibitions, mass media and others.

They will promote mutual participation in party congresses or in other various manifestations with international representatives organized under the aegis of each of them.

The document also specifies that the two sides will agree upon and subsequently conclude programmes of collaboration for given periods (1-2 years) in which the domains, forms, ways and means of translating into fact this document provisions will be specified.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI BEGINS TALKS IN PARIS

AU231644 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today began an official visit to France at the invitation of Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. This morning the Romanian foreign minister met with Michel Jobert, minister of state [as heard] minister of foreign trade and chairman of the French side in the Joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The sides examined in detail the current stage of and prospects for developing the Romanian-French commercial exchanges and for expanding and deepening bilateral economic cooperation. Expressing satisfaction with the dynamics and level of development of Romanian-French commercial and economic relations, and reiterating the two governments' determination to develop them even more intensively, the sides emphasized that the forthcoming meeting of the joint governmental commission must devise new measures to develop economic cooperation, to diversify commercial exchanges and industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, and to expand the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation, in keeping with the real economic potential of the two countries and with past experience, and on a stable and balanced long-term basis.

The sides also exchanged views on current international issues.

BRIEFS

GDR WAR VETERANS VISIT -- At the invitation of the Committee of Former War Veterans and Fighters Against Fascism, a delegation of the Committee of Former Antifascist Fighters from the GDR led by committee chairman Otto Funke visited our country for an exchange of experience 2-7 November 1981. The delegation conducted talks, at the Romanian committee, on the activity carried out by the two organizations at a national and international level and on matters regarding the struggle for peace, disarmament, cooperation among peoples and against neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and terrorism. The delegation also visited economic units and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Prahova and Basov counties. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

SCHMIDT'S FIRST TALKS WITH BREZHNEV 'FAILURE'

LD231956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today's first round of talks between Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on nuclear missiles did not give any result. It may be said that Chancellor Schmidt's initial attempt at bringing the two opposed viewpoints on disarmament ways closer, on a basis of East-West balance of forces, was a failure.

As against [as received] what was set forth today, both sides spoke from nearly completely differing positions.

Schmidt persistently stuck to his demand that a closer platform be reached starting from which the forthcoming Geneva talks would be much easier, but this platform was not attained.

Neither Bonn nor Moscow today spoke a language which would -- approximatively -- look like being a common language, as was vaguely felt on the eve of Brezhnev's arrival in Bonn.

At today's press conference here, secretary of state and Schmidt's personal spokesman Becker and Zamyatin, head of the information service of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, set forth the opposite stands of their chiefs.

According to Becker, Schmidt insisted with the Soviet side that: If it would not like to see new U.S. medium-range missiles installed in Europe, it itself must accept a withdrawal of its already stationed SS-20 missiles.

On the other hand, Brezhnev's spokesman, Zamyatin, rejected that way as unrealistic. He pointed out that Europe was just threatened with (?possible) new U.S. nuclear missiles and that a balance of missile forces was already there.

DIPLOMATS' REACTION TO REAGAN DISARMAMENT SPEECH

LD201240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Correspondent Zarko Stojanovic report]

[Text] Geneva, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Diplomats from non-nuclear and non-bloc countries here in Geneva assess Reagan's latest proposals as narrow and incomplete. They devote greater attention to the proposals for holding the European conference on disarmament which is to solve a far broader spectrum of problems in the aim of ensuring the old continent peaceful life and development. In this context, it is stressed that proposals on the European conference involve all arms, both conventional and nuclear.

The advantage of such conference also lies in the fact that it would reflect the interests also of non-bloc countries which are against being "cannon fodder" of the big powers.

The two big powers, however, continue striving to negotiate alone on the most important aspects while the disarmament committee, the only multilateral negotiating body, continues dealing with less important aspects of the problem.

The Geneva diplomats, who for years now study and follow the problems of no negotiations on disarmament, are not particularly surprised by the U.S. President's proposals on the mutual elimination of European strategic missiles.

They recall that each stage of negotiations between the two super powers was preceded by similar moves which were aimed at creating a certain psychological and negotiating advantage over the "other side".

KRAIGHER CONTINUES TRIP TO LIBYA, MALTA

Final Talks With Al-Qadhafi

LD231322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher left Tripoli this morning after a two-day official friendly visit to Libyan Jamahiriyah.

With highest honours, President Kraigher was seen off by revolutionary leader of the Libyan people Colonel Mu'ammar al'Qadhafi, accompanied by members of the highest leadership of Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Immediately before leaving Tripoli, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher held closing talks with revolutionary leader of the Libyan people Colonel Mu'ammar al'Qadhafi.

Sergej Kraigher and Col al'Qadhafi took the opportunity of the meeting to supplement and make more specific their exhaustive exchange of views on the further promotion of bilateral economic and other cooperation.

The meeting was also an opportunity to again discuss some questions of international relations, which had been discussed in detail in the preceding two days of talks.

Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic and Libyan Secretary for Atomic Energy 'Abd al'Majid al'Qa'jd signed an agreement which specifies the realization of current and preparations for future major projects in the framework of the two countries' economic and technical cooperation.

A joint statement was adopted at the end of the talks.

Arrives in Malta 23 Nov

LD231248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Valetta, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher arrived here today on a two-day official friendly visit to Malta at the invitation of President Dr Anton Buttigieg and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

At Luqa Airport near the capital, President of the Presidency Kraigher and members of his party were given a cordial welcome with state honours.

Dinner for Kraigher

LD232314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2119 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Valletta, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- The president of the Republic of Malta, Dr Anton Buttigieg, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Sergej Kraigher, President of the SFRY Presidency, who is paying a friendly visit to this nonaligned Mediterranean country. The dinner, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended on the Maltese side by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, deputy prime minister Joseph Cassar, several ministers and other personalities from Maltese political and public life. Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec; Federal Executive Council Member Vuko Dragasevic; Milijove Maksic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation were present on the Yugoslav side.

During the dinner, the president of the Republic of Malta, Dr Anton Buttigieg, and his high-ranking guest from Yugoslavia exchanged toasts.

Talks With Premier 23 Nov

LD232308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2124 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Valletta, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, held official talks in Valletta tonight with the Maltese prime minister, Dom Mintoff. They exchanged views on several acute international problems especially on the very complex situation in the Mediterranean.

Both sides stressed the need for maximum involvement of all Mediterranean countries to make this area a zone of peace and cooperation.

Reference was made during the talks to the work of the Madrid CSCE review meeting. In this context, the need was especially stressed for continued close cooperation of nonaligned and neutral European countries aimed at the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting.

During the talks the text of the joint statement on Yugoslav-Maltese talks was adopted, and is expected to be released tomorrow on the conclusion of the official friendly visit by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, to nonaligned Malta.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the Maltese prime minister, Dom Mintoff, noted with satisfaction that the relations between Yugoslavia and Malta are developing in a satisfactory way and that extensive possibilities exist for their further promotion. This matter was referred to in a concrete way in the talks on economic and other forms of cooperation held separately this afternoon by Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic and Maltese government department officials.

BORBA NOTES MALTESE NEUTRALITY, NONALIGNMENT

LD241004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Situated on the most sensitive spot of the Mediterranean Sea, a scene of steadily growing military rivalry between the two superpowers for a long time now, Malta and its clearly defined foreign policy represent undoubtedly a significant factor of encouraging and calming influence in that part of the world.

Adherence to the policy of nonalignment is being emphasized in Malta just now, too, at the time of the visit to Malta by Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav daily BORBA pointed out today. It is easy to see that both Yugoslavia and Malta are satisfied with the development of their bilateral relations deeply reflected in the two countries' joint action internationally, particularly in their steady engagement aimed at mollifying and eliminating various dangers felt in the Mediterranean through bloc confrontations.

In a steady effort to consolidate its independence, Malta chose to take a little unusual action in the middle of this year: After negotiations of some length, the Italian Government accepted the Maltese Government's declaration on a status of neutrality that should be guaranteed by Italy. Thus, Malta got what it wanted, although it bought even a wider circles of those who would guarantee its [word indistinct] BORBA asserted.

Malta has committed itself not to allow to any [words indistinct] to use its bases.

In so doing, Malta has confirmed its efforts to even more actively and in a more all-round way than so far act of its own and on equal terms in its relations with the world, it is believed in Valletta.

TALKS WITH PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION

LD202336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Talks were held in Belgrade this afternoon between the delegations of the SFRY Assembly and the Palestine National Council, which are headed by Dragoslav Markovic and Khalid al-Fahum.

The talks were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Mihajld Javorski, Ilija Topaloski and Velizar Skerovic, and on the Palestinian side by Salih Raf'at, Muhammad 'abd al-'Al and Muhammad Nathan, assistant director of the PLO mission in Belgrade.

During a long friendly conversation Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, stressed the significance of the traditional cooperation between the two parliaments and noted that the Palestinian parliamentary delegation's visit came at a time of exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East and the world.

Consistent in its nonaligned orientation, Markovic said, Yugoslavia takes note with anxiety of the exacerbation of the situation in the world at a series of crisis points, especially in Africa, which has become the continent in which a complex struggle is taking place against the remnants of colonialism and against the policy of intervention and pressures.

On this occasion again the president of the SFRY Assembly reiterated that Yugoslavia extended consistent support to the just struggle of the people of Palestine for its liberation and national independence and was striving for the attainment of a complete, lasting, just and peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of the Palestinian people's self-determination, including its right to its own state.

Having acquainted his visitors with the Yugoslav appraisal of the situation in Europe, Dragoslav Markovic expressed the conviction that the present visit by the Palestinian parliament's delegation would represent a fresh expression and manifestation of Yugoslavia's and the PLO's joint involvement in the efforts to solve the crisis in the Middle East and achieve cooperation on a broader international scale.

Dragoslav Markovic drew particular attention to the increasingly powerful political affirmation of the PLO and the increasingly prominent role which it played in international life as a factor without whose participation on an equal footing it was not possible to achieve any solution to the Middle East crisis.

In the course of the talks, which took place in the spirit of friendship and cordiality which characterizes mutual relations between the Palestine National Council and the SFRY Assembly, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, paid tribute and expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its consistent support for and aid to the unwavering and just struggle of the people of Palestine and the PLO. He said that the PLO had highly developed relations with Yugoslavia in all fields. These relations, he said, are reflected in the continuing political dialogue and the increasingly numerous meetings at all levels.

The head of the delegation of the Palestine National Council emphasized that Yugoslavia enjoyed great prestige in the world, which was due, primarily, to President Tito, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and a consistent fighter for peace and for cooperation on an equal footing in the world.

He spoke with particular stress about Yugoslavia's notable role in the struggle for detente and for the democratization of international relations.

Khalid al-Fahum briefed his hosts on the PLO's views and attitudes on the well-known Saudi eight-point plan. The chairman of the Palestine National Council also briefed the Yugoslav side on the grave situation in the occupied Arab territories and spoke about terror by Israel in southern Lebanon.

Calling for the further promotion of relations between the SFRY Assembly and the Palestine National Council, Khalid al-Fahum invited a delegation of the SFRY Assembly to pay a visit to the Palestine National Council.

MORE ON TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE'S ROBERT MUGABE

AU211747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today, Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], who is currently visiting our country. Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also participated in the talks.

The activities of the LCY and ZANU on the domestic and international plane were discussed, as well as opportunities for developing cooperation between the two parties. Dusan Dragosavac briefed his guest on the LCY place and role in Yugoslavia's socialist self-managing system, while Robert Mugabe spoke about ZANU activities in Zimbabwe's socioeconomic and social development. They noted with satisfaction that wide opportunities exist for developing comprehensive relations between the LCY and ZANU.

It was assessed that the LCY-ZANU cooperation contributes to the general development of relations between the two countries. The ZANU chairman invited an LCY delegation to visit Zimbabwe and the invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and other assembly officials received Robert Mugabe and members of the Zimbabwe delegation. In addition to talks on parliamentary contacts and cooperation, an exchange of information was carried out on the basic characteristics of the political systems of the two countries. Robert Mugabe assessed his talks with Veselin Djuranovic and other Yugoslav officials as a useful impetus for expanding friendly bilateral cooperation and as a new contribution to strong mutual sympathy dating from the time of the Zimbabwe people's struggle for independence.

Dragoslav Markovic acquainted his guest with certain aspects of our delegate and assembly system and with the functioning and tasks of the SFRY Assembly.

CONGOLESE MINISTER OF COOPERATION ARRIVES 20 NOV

Received by Djuranovic

LD210012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister of cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo. During a cordial and friendly conversation, in which Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, also took part, they talked about the results of the just concluded session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries. They noted with pleasure that a step forward had been taken in giving a concrete form to economic cooperation projects and accords reached during the recent visit to Yugoslavia of Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Readiness was expressed on both sides to continue to promote and expand cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries.

Agreements Reached

LD210018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of the Congo have agreed to expand bilateral cooperation and Yugoslav enterprises to participate in the realization of a number of development projects in this African country. Yugoslav enterprises are planned to participate in the construction of roads and apartments, hydroelectric power projects and transmission distribution [words indistinct] the People's Republic of the Congo. Considerable cooperation is also (?planned in agriculture), especially in maize and soya-beans growing, as is the delivery of Yugoslav-made agricultural machinery.

This was agreed on at the just ended first session of the Yugoslav-Congolese mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The delegations were headed by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and by Congolese Minister of Cooperation Aime Emmanuel Yoka.

HERLJEVIC MEETS WITH TURKISH COUNTERPART

LD202340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Salahattin Cetiner, minister of the interior of the Republic of Turkey, paid an official visit to the SFRY from 16 to 20 November. He had talks with his host, Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on domestic issues.

A statement issued after the talks says Herljevic and Cetiner judged the cooperation between the two ministries to be mutually beneficial. They considered, inter alia, the problems of Turkish citizens transitting Yugoslav territory by land, socially in the summer months. In this connection they agreed to adopt joint preventive measures and continue further contacts at the level of experts. Readiness was also expressed on both sides to cooperation in the suppression of the illegal traffic in drugs and arms and of other international crimes.

The two sides also considered the question of international terrorism and exchanged information on measures adopted to suppress it. It was agreed that the organs of internal affairs of the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey would adopt the appropriate measures in their countries' territories to suppress every form of terrorist and subversive activity directed at the other.

Interior Minister Cetiner was also received by Ivo Margan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

Apart from Belgrade, Interior Minister Cetiner also visited Sarajevo and Novi Sad, where he held talks with the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs.

Interior Minister Cetiner invited Federal Secretary Herljevic to visit Turkey for the resumption of the talks on cooperation between the two ministries. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed later, the statement says.

SOMALI PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD202358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic, headed by Assembly Chairman Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim, ended its visit and left Belgrade today. The visitors were seen off by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The final talks between the delegations of the Somali People's Assembly and the SFRY Assembly were held during the morning. The Somali parliamentarians' first official and friendly visit to our country was judged to have been very successful and mutually beneficial.

The numerous meetings held during the 4-day visit served to confirm the two countries' orientation toward and interest in the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international field. It was established during the talks that possibilities exist for broader cooperation between the political organizations, state organs and assemblies of the two nonaligned countries for the purpose of intensifying political, educational and scientific-technical cooperation. The two delegations stressed the need to devote greater attention to the development of economic relations in the future.

The Somali parliamentarians expressed great satisfaction over the results of the extensive and open talks which they had with the delegation of the SFRY Assembly and representatives of federal organs and organs of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Both sides stressed that the visit had contributed to a comprehensive exchange of information concerning the two countries and of their views on numerous issues, including those on which they hold differences of opinion.

The two delegations expressed anxiety over the fact that solutions are not being found for crisis flashpoints, especially those in Africa and the Middle East, where the rivalry between the great powers and their efforts to extend their spheres of influence are threatening peace and exacerbating the position of nonaligned countries. In this connection both sides stressed the need for closer cooperation between nonaligned countries and their increased activity.

The chairman of the Somali Assembly invited a delegation of the SFRY Assembly to visit Somalia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESS TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD182320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- The discussion which we had about our platform today, the cause of which was the penetration of the public life of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and even the ranks of the League of Communists of Kosovo by the nationalist forces, irredentism and their ideology, took place in the light of the entire international and Yugoslav socioeconomic and political situation, Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in his final speech at the 22 LCY Central Committee session. We pointed out the basic trends in the development of our society, the disposition of the social forces, the characteristic phenomena in the life of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Serbia, Yugoslavia. We have viewed and continue to view Albanian irredentism as a whole in Yugoslavia and other forms of nationalism in Kosovo and any forms of nationalism in all other republics and the Province of Vojvodina as a latent phenomenon whose social essence is the same: antisocialist, anti-self-management and anti-communist orientated. It is through nationalism that the class enemy's activities manifest themselves with the counterrevolutionary aim of establishing state socialism of the Stalinist type or else attempting to restore bourgeois society. It is consequently not an accident that the various enemies of socialist self-management are united and linked together, as again became apparent in this case.

Owing to our revolution we have avoided these various dangers by introducing, primarily, as a continuation of our armed revolution, self-management and other gains in the sphere of self-management in the country and by means of our consistent foreign policy in the international sphere and our solidarity with the various workers' and liberation movements of the world.

I believe that this is essential. I would not like to go into it any further, but there are several questions -- they have been asked -- to which replies should be given.

Today again we spoke at length about the problem of Kosovo's economic development and clarified matters to a considerable extent. During the recent period we have carried out analyses in this sphere which were more thorough than those before what happened [in Kosovo]. The platform and our discussion today have made this still clearer. We must now make a major effort to turn this platform into reality. It goes without saying that the biggest tasks are those that face our comrades in Kosovo. However, bearing in mind the general Yugoslav situation and also the situation in the world we too, all of us, face significant tasks based on this platform. The degree of success with which the comrades in Kosovo will do their work will to a great extent depend on how the rest of us carry out our tasks. Consequently, we must devote greater attention to the socio-economic development of Kosovo and above all see that all the republics and the Province of Vojvodina, and the federation as well, keep meeting their agreed obligations. I am referring primarily to material obligations, but there are others as well.

We should make an organized effort to enable our various major and important economic organizations to have some of their production facilities in Kosovo as well. We must be well organized in this respect. Further, I believe that we must also make a special effort and organize ourselves to find jobs for the young, whose numbers have increased in Kosovo. It must be clear to us that this cannot be resolved in Kosovo alone. Even when we are most successful in developing Kosovo this will not be an easy problem to resolve and not one that can be resolved quickly.

The second thing is that we know now that the movement of the people for economic reasons is both unavoidable and progressive. However, it is different when this takes place as a result of various pressures, about which much has been said. It goes without saying that we must prevent this, that we must provide all the working people in Yugoslavia and especially those in Kosovo with economic and social security. So then, we will have to make a special effort to make it easier to find work for young employed workers in Kosovo, whose qualifications are inadequate at the moment. I must say that we will not be able to find work for all quickly, but we will make things easier by ensuring that all Yugoslavia is taking care of this. As far back as 2 years ago, when discussing various national and intra-national questions of Yugoslavia in the Presidium, we realized and stressed Kosovo's development difficulties also from the viewpoint of specific demographic movements. We know that Kosovo remains a serious problem in this respect, and that we in Yugoslavia in a broader sense must pay much attention to this.

However, we have not done as much as we could and should have done with regard to further organization. Now we must make up lost time. The specific question in this respect is that of finding employment for a section of the cadres. We should find room for these cadres both in the federation and in the republics and various other structures. In many of our towns there are Albanians who are employed there and these are positive trends, but we must make an effort to see that this is done in an organized way and that this problem is resolved more successfully.

Ahead of us are elections and congresses, elections both in sociopolitical organizations and for assemblies. In this connection consideration should already now be given to the election of Albanian comrades to various bodies and organs regardless of whether they have always lived in the Republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro or are newly-arrived people employed in other parts of Yugoslavia. This means that it is necessary that we elect a certain number of these cadres to various structures, where they should assume responsibility together with others and become a part of self-managing processes. I believe that this will be beneficial to all of us.

I am drawing attention to this because it is justifiably being noted that owing to the newly-created situation there have been and there are tendencies to hesitate to involve the economy in Kosovo. I do not know whether we have overcome this tendency, especially with regard to the employment of cadres in some of the republican, federal and other structures.

I would ask that the necessary attention be devoted to this and that we take account of this as an important party task.

Today we have spoken and stated -- and the comrades from Kosovo have also spoken about this -- that in Kosovo there are both economic and political problems, despite the great results, and that they are quite serious and will remain serious for a long time. However, in the report and in the discussion today we were unanimous that, despite all these difficulties, general trends should be assessed as positive, as a positive trend of activity by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo. We are sure that we will continue in this way. In this respect I believe that we will all help best if we wage a struggle against all hostile forces in all environments, and against every type of nationalism, for it exists and will continue to exist, and acts independently too, even of any other kind of nationalism. Even if today we have recognized and made a positive assessment of the latest activity which has taken place, and which needs to be continued further, together with everything that the comrades said about the size and seriousness of existing problems, we need to get rid of -- although perhaps this is too severe a word -- a certain reservation in relation to the League of Communists which the nationalists are trying to spread, and which does not meet with sufficient resistance everywhere and, second, we should help the provincial leadership to act free of the complex of whether something will happen or not. It, and all of us, must develop sociopolitical activity and struggle against all misfortunes, but it must not be under pressure as regards what is to happen, for under such conditions it is difficult for it to act successfully as the leadership.

From the discussion it was clearly shown that in our political declarations and in particular through the information media, which is not only an issue for those media and for journalists, but for all of us, both for our public and the world public, we will have to speak about both positive results and difficulties, without dramatizing any excesses which exist and which will continue. We, who on various occasions have contact with foreigners, with some of our foreign friends, are coming to the realization that an impression is being created among them that we do not have an effective political solution for Kosovo, and so for intra-national relations in Yugoslavia. Thus we should raise our political action to a higher level, a more subtle level, and draw from this everything that is relevant, analyzing and determining how to treat this problem in general in the future. The platform and discussion at our plenum will help the League of Communists to be more successful.

The question of the criteria for punishment in Kosovo was also raised. I do not intend to explain this question now. We discussed it at the Presidency and Presidium, and I know that the comrades in Serbia were critical of the level of punishments, the problem of structure and so forth. However, we are convinced that the judicial organs of the province in their continued normal procedure will be able to correct the weaknesses manifested, for no one else has the right to enter into individual verdicts.

I was prepared, Dusan Dragosavac said at the end of his speech, to say something else about everything in relation to the discussion. However, I consider that this is sufficient for this occasion. Finally, we have before us the congress and the discussions on the political report on the resolution and other things, and we will discuss many problems which relate not only to Kosovo, although some relate specifically to Kosovo, but also to Yugoslavia and, what is more important, we will equip ourselves to resolve them successfully.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD201612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency Council for National Defense met in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY presidency.

The proposed guidelines on the continued development and modernization of territorial defense for 1981-85 were discussed and endorsed.

The council also discussed information given by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army for 1982.

Some other issues relating to national defense were also discussed at the session.

LCY'S MIKULIC DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

LD211428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- In a conversation published in tomorrow's Sunday issue of the Zagreb newspaper, VJESNIK, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, replies to several questions asked by journalists concerning unity and the realization of the LCY's leading role in society and, in particular, democratic centralism as the basic principle of the League of Communists' activity.

Commenting on the discussions on the theme of democratic centralism, Branko Mikulic stressed that the undivided view held in the organs and organizations of the League of Communists was that relations within the LCY should in the future continue to be based on this fundamental principle.

"No one has ever suggested at a meeting in basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists that the principles of democratic centralism should be questioned," Mikulic stressed.

If this is discussed at meetings of organizations and organs of the League of Communists, Mikulic said, the purpose of such discussions is not to deny the principles of democratic centralism, but to find how they can be enriched.

However, Mikulic went on, there are cases of individual members of the League of Communists publicly venting views which run counter to this mood in the League of Communists and of doing so outside the confines of the meetings held in their basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists which organized meetings devoted to this question.

Commenting critically on some of these theses -- such as the one according to which "democratic centralism should be replaced by democratic relations in the LCY" or the LCY should be turned into a kind of debating club and the one which points out the "danger of the LCY's federalization" and suggests that the republican and provincial alliances' responsibilities should be reduced -- Mikulic said that they represented unacceptable attitudes opposed to the fundamental principle of the League of Communists.

There is nothing reprehensible about aspiring for the further democratization of relations in the LCY, Mikulic stressed, but it must equally not be forgotten that the members of a revolutionary communist organization are dutybound to behave in a responsible manner with regard to democratically adopted policies, and struggle for their implementation. It is an elementary democratic principle, Mikulic said, that relations inside a party are discussed inside and not outside it and there is now a tendency to do the latter.

In his interview with the Zagreb newspaper, Branko Mikulic went on to speak about the longterm prospects and processes of the development of socialist self-managing relations as formulated at the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and in the law on associated labor, about the need for a greater influence to be exercised by workers and direct producers on the shaping of the policy and attitudes of the League of Communists, relations between republican and provincial organizations of the League of Communists, cadre policy and other topical questions from the preCongress activity of the League of Communists.

LCY 'POLITICAL PLATFORM' ON KOSOVO NOTED

LD211456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 21 Nov 81

["LCY Political Platform on Kosovo" -- TANJUG headlines]

[Text] Belgrade 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- Political action of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in Kosovo, the autonomous province which was the scene of enemy counterrevolutionary action last spring is aimed at unmasking the objectives of greater Albania nationalists and irredentists, the development of socialist self-management, the strengthening of brotherhood unity and togetherness of all nations and nationalities. It will comprise all the working people and citizens in Kosovo, "including those individuals who, by force of various circumstance, found themselves in the wave of hostile developments" while, essentially, harbouring no hostile attitude towards socialist self-management Yugoslavia.

These are some of the highlights of the political platform of the LCY on Kosovo adopted by the 22nd Session of the League's Central Committee. Excerpts from the document are published by the official party organ, KOMMUNIST in today's issue.

The document, constituting a platform for longterm political action, deepens and extends the arguments corroborating the appraisal of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo already made by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Substantively, it notes that in Kosovo the enemy in fact launched a struggle for power with intention to disrupt the constitutional system, and that it received strong support to this end from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and some centres abroad.

Seeking to explain how an attempt at counterrevolution such as the one made in Kosovo could take place in a democratic and self-managing society, the Central Committee of the LCY points out that the enemy was encouraged by economic difficulties and that its assessment of political conditions in Yugoslavia following the death of Josip Broz Tito was wrong.

Objectively, the platform notes, the policy followed by the Kosovo leadership in recent years "created room" for activities of nationalists in the province. The leadership sought to get as much resources as possible from the Yugoslav community, while neglecting the necessity of securing development also by means of self-reliance and economic interconnection with other parts of the country.

Difficulties also emerged due to the exceptionally fast development of education and social transformation in Kosovo, where stratification of the village took place. The economy was unable to absorb the excessive number of educated cadres turned out by schools and the university, which led to dissatisfaction amongst young people.

Sections of the Kosovo leadership too were seized by nationalism, which led to an economic-political "shutting" of Kosovo and development of bureaucratic-statist relations, along with stagnation in self-management, points out the document.

The putting forward of the enemy slogan "Kosovo Republic" runs counter to the principal accomplishments of the Yugoslav revolutions, the achievements of socialist self-management democracy in Yugoslavia, and the principles of the country's constitutional system, the platform says. The slogan calls for the establishment of such a state creation, "as would open the door to foreign interference in the internal affairs of independent Yugoslavia, which would call in question the state frontiers, integrity, independent and nonaligned policy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

The Albanian leadership came out openly in support of the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo. Abroad, it created what virtually is an alliance of Albanian political emigration against Yugoslavia, the document points out.

In defining the lines of further action, the LCY places emphasis on quicker, but also more balanced development of Kosovo, as well as on the integration of economic organizations in the province and partners in the rest of Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia.

The political platform also points out Yugoslavia's interest in "reasonable and well-balanced cooperation" with neighbouring Albania. "A minimum condition for this is strict observance of equality in cooperation, of the sovereignty of our country, without pretensions as to changes in the Yugoslav frontiers, and with a stop to the interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs", the document points out.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD202254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Veli Deva, the Kosovo League of Communists [LC] Provisional Committee Presidium adopted programs for ideopolitical education for basic organizations of the LC, for political schools under the municipal committees and for newly admitted LC members. It is reported that the Presidium also adopted the tasks of the Kosovo LC in carrying out economic stabilization and a decision on organizing LC forums and organs in municipalities.

CONSULTATIONS ON KOSOVO ASSEMBLY HELD 20 NOV

LD202352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- The first consultations on eradicating the existing weaknesses, irresponsibility and lack of organization in the work of Kosovo Assembly and its organs was held in Pristina today. It confirmed that much has to be changed in the work of assembly organs and that first and foremost the responsibility of all factors of the delegate mechanism, in particular of administration organs, in implementing the agreed attitudes and decisions must be made more incisive. Proceeding from this, members of the Presidium of the Kosovo Assembly, the Executive Council and the most responsible representatives of all sociopolitical organizations in the province advocated more consistent implementation of all laws, regulations, agreements, accords and other acts.

Speaking about this, Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, stressed in his introductory speech that up to now more time and concern has been paid to the adoption of laws and less to becoming organized in order to implement them. After all, if the agreed behavior norms had been implemented consistently there would have been less pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo, less nationalism and irredentism, less usurpation of social property, less idleness, lack of discipline and violence of any kind, as well as fewer problems in supplying the population, and fewer other difficulties, Vakic stressed.

Therefore, he continued, we must ensure greater efficiency in the work of the Assembly, of the Executive Council, of provincial organs and of all exponents of public functions, and we must overcome more efficiently the existing division between associated labor on one hand and the assembly and its executive organs on the other. It was this division which led to the representative system in the work of the Assembly gaining the upper hand and thus also to the alienation of political power from the working class.

Nearly all the speakers in the debate pointed out the need for a radical change in the work of the Assembly and its organs, and they advocated in particular more responsible work of the professional services and of provincial administration organs. Nebih Gasi, for instance, pointed out that despite the recent reshuffle of the Executive Council and its organs one could not expect it to function more efficiently without strengthening in detail the entire assembly mechanism. He also stated that at faculties and higher schools in the province there is a considerable number of students who delayed their studies and thus evaded military service. He advocated, therefore, that these young people who were anyway creating most of the problems at the university should be sent immediately to do their military service. Azem Azemi, too, demanded accountability in the work of the provincial organs. By our behavior we also exert an influence on the behavior of society in general, Azemi said and added that people with faculty education were working in administration organs and that services had been strengthened both as regards their cadres as well as their professional skills but that one could not be satisfied with their work.

Members of the Executive Council must change their behavior and work style, because up to now they have often not attended the sessions of Assembly bodies and councils, nor have the delegates been able to obtain from them real answers to their questions, Drita Dobrosi said. She listed examples of some legislative provisions having been passed without broader consultation and some having been applied before they have been officially passed by the Assembly.

The meeting particularly pointed out that exceptional attention should be paid to the further linking up and establishing of new forms of cooperation between the Kosovo Assembly and the municipal assemblies in the province, with the assemblies of the republics and of the Province of Vojvodina. The relations and cooperation with the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Ilija Vakic said, must be directed at implementing the constitutional position of assemblies and at speedier coordination of attitudes to questions of joint interest for the republic as a whole and for the province. This calls for further developing the existing forms of cooperation, formation of joint working bodies and of other forms connected with the preliminary coordination of attitudes.

MACEDONIAN SAWP DISCUSSES MEETINGS WITH BULGARIA

LD202216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Skopje, 20 Nov (TANJUG) --At their joint session today the section of the Republican SAWP Conference for Foreign Policy and the Commission for International Cooperation discussed the relations and cooperation between our country and its neighbors. Particular attention was paid to the border meetings between the population of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Despite the fact that this year meetings were not held due to the well known attempts by the Bulgarian side to put these meetings in the service of one-sided political interest, the session also stressed our interest in holding future border meetings as a useful form of border cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The joint session stressed in particular that these meetings should be held in the future by the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed commission in strict respect for the mutually agreed foundations and to the spirit of the principles for the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

KUMANOVO LC ACTS AGAINST RECALCITRANT TEACHERS

LD211512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Kumanovo, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- Correspondents were told today in the Municipal Committee of the Conference of the League of Communists of Kumanovo that the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the self-managing organs in Kumanovo's vocational secondary schools in which teaching is bilingual -- in Macedonian and Albanian languages -- had decided to take ideopolitical steps against Albanian nationality teachers who had failed to comply with the regulations on keeping records and providing documentation both in Macedonian and Albanian.

The basic organization of the League of Communists in the Goce Delcov secondary school in Kumanovo expelled Naim Ibraimi, a history teacher, Avni Deari and Faima Ramadani, Albanian language teachers, and Isni Sakiri, a mathematics teacher from the League of Communists.

Tefik Jahija, geography teacher, and Dzaber Isufi, biology teacher, were punished with a final party warning and two other teachers, Isa Aslani and (?Zekija) Dauti, were punished with a warning.

The basic organization of the League of Communists in the vocational school in Kumanovo also decided to punish a chemistry teacher, Sejdin Ferati, with a warning.

The self-managing organs of these educational institutions in Kumanovo decided to suspend from work four teachers at the Goce Delcov secondary school and one woman teacher at the vocational school, Fatmire (Setu). Disciplinary proceedings were also instituted against these Albanian nationality teachers. These teachers displayed nationalist orientations along the line of greater Albanian irredentism. They did not want to keep school records and province documentation in two languages but demanded that this work be done only in Albanian which was contrary to the instructions on keeping records and providing documentation and to the republican law on secondary education.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Belgrade -- Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in separate visits Lazar Zivulj, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Dragomir Petrovic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, prior to their departures to take up their new posts. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 7 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH TANZANIA -- Belgrade -- The Yugoslav-Tanzanian economic cooperation has shown significant progress. This was noted in the talks between the delegations of the two countries led by the presidents of the joint committee for scientific-technical and economic cooperation, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Basil Mramba, Tanzanian minister of industries. During the 2-day visit by the Tanzanian delegation, specific forms of further cooperation between the two countries were agreed upon. In the first 9 months of this year, Yugoslav exports to Tanzania totaled \$11 million. Yugoslav enterprises are also working on some agricultural projects in Tanzania. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 81 p 7 AU]